

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL REPORT OF SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

YEAR 1940			
<u>JANUARY</u> Carrots Hogs Celery Nursery	<u>FEBRUARY</u> Dairying Spinach Beef Lettuce	<u>MARCH</u> Asparagus Peas Poultry Apiary	<u>APRIL</u> Onions Strawberries Clover Flax
<u>MAY</u> Cherries Lambs Alfalfa Mint	<u>JUNE</u> Free Peaches Apricots Grain Hay	<u>JULY</u> Plums Cling Peaches Watermelons Squash	<u>AUGUST</u> Prunes Nectarines Almonds Sunflowers
<u>SEPTEMBER</u> Table Grapes Figs Tomatoes Pears	<u>OCTOBER</u> Wine Grapes Walnuts Beans Chestnuts	<u>NOVEMBER</u> Rice Sweet Potatoes Grain Sorghum Pumpkins	<u>DECEMBER</u> Field Corn Potatoes Sugar Beets Olives

COMPILED BY

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. E. MAHONEY

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Department of Agriculture

AUSTIN E. MAHONEY
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

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January 1, 1941

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors and
the Director of the California State
Department of Agriculture

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 65 of the Agricultural Code, I am submitting herewith the Annual Report of this Department.

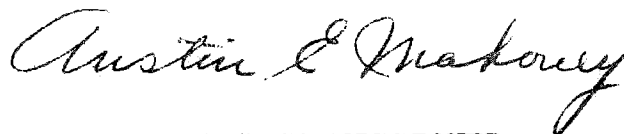
This report is a summary of the work performed by the County Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of those State Statutes delegated to this Department. Included in the report is a record of the condition, acreage, production and value of the agricultural products of the County as provided by Section 65.5 of the Agricultural Code as well as a report on the exhibits collected, prepared and installed at the various fairs throughout the State.

Each session of the legislature confers new duties upon the County Department of Agriculture. The personnel of the Department has not increased in relation to these duties. The Department has assumed these duties and performed them to the best of its ability. Inspectors have contributed willingly by putting in many hours of overtime work.

Recent duties conferred upon the Department are egg and honey inspection, seed and screening inspection, compilation of statistical reports, orchard registration, additional fruit, nut and vegetable standards, certification, sugar testing at wineries and a broadening of other departmental activities.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the various individuals and organizations who have contributed information for compiling the statistical section of this report.

Respectfully submitted,



AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

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of the
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
YEAR 1940

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EDITED BY

Percy F. Wright and M. A. Huberty

Mimeographing by

Elna Frandy

OFFICE DIRECTORY

OFFICE	ADDRESS	PHONE
Stockton	Hazelton & B Streets, P. O. Box 1809	Stockton 6-6806
Lodi	Lodi City Hall	Lodi 261
Manteca	Manteca City Hall	Manteca 44
Tracy	48 W. 11th Street	Tracy 193
Escalon	3rd Street	Escalon 28
Linden	Walnut Plant	Linden 18 F 1

STAFF OF THE SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Austin E. Mahoney	Agricultural Commissioner
Percy F. Wright	Chief Deputy
Kenneth H. Durand	Deputy in charge of South San Joaquin Districts
Wallace H. Street	Deputy in charge of Lodi Districts
A. R. Tugel	Deputy in charge of Tracy Office and Tracy- Bethany District

AGRICULTURAL INSPECTORS

Lester F. Ashley	Calaveras District
Val Braghetta	In charge of Nursery Stock Inspection and Fair Exhibits
James R. Brumbaugh	In charge of Plant Quarantine and Fruit, Nut and Vegetable Standardization, City of Stockton
Lester R. Brumbaugh	In charge of Bee, Honey and Egg Inspection and Farmington District
Jack D. Conklin	French Camp District
Reese Eltringham	Vernalis, Banta-Carbona and Pescadero District
Theo Heurlin	Escalon District
M. A. Huberty	Stockton Office Certification Inspector
Wm. E. Ijams	Thornton District
Wm. K. Michaud	Roberts-Union Island District
Hubert E. Minahen	Linden-Bellota District
C.W. Thompson	Kettleman-Terminus District
H. C. Veregge	Manteca-River Junction Farms District
Allen P. Wakefield	Victor-Lockeford-Clements District
N. J. Wolter	Ripon-Atlanta District

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Elna Frandy	Secretary
Louise Hansen	Seed Analyst and Office Clerk
D. V. Widney	Warehouse Clerk

APIARY

The purpose of bee inspection is to prevent the introduction and spread within the County of diseases injurious to bees. Colonies infected with American Foulbrood, a very infectious bee disease, are fumigated to kill the diseased bees and then burned to destroy the disease. Colonies which are infected with European Foulbrood and Sacbrood are requeened. The following chart shows the number inspected and infected, the movement of colonies, and other information pertinent to bee inspection.

	NUMBER OF APIARIES	NUMBER OF COLONIES
Registered	123	4,286
Entering County	27	1,980
Leaving County	19	1,654
Inspected	96	3,630
Infected with AFB	11	30
Infected with EPB	18	35
Infected with Sacbrood	35	99
Burned AFB	11	30
Swarms killed	37 calls	43 killed

Swarms killed were those which occurred in buildings and were a source of annoyance.

BIRD DAMAGE AND CONTROL

Crop damage by Horned Larks has decreased materially in San Joaquin County since 1935 and 1936 during which years over 200 acres of seedling beans, peas and truck crops were totally destroyed. This decrease has been due mainly to prompt action by farmers who have learned to recognize certain birds as possible enemies and, where crop damage is likely to occur, to treat such birds as another agricultural pest. Means by which certain species of birds may be driven off or thinned out are now generally known to most farmers and, through permission granted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, services of this Department are available whenever control measures are justified.

Horned Lark control by this office in 1940, was limited to two plantings of broccoli in the Tracy district where a total loss of about three acres occurred before control measures were used. "Flagging" was practiced by many growers of truck crops and this method proved quite effective.

The English Sparrow, which limits itself to areas closely adjacent to city and country residences where it often becomes a nuisance, was kept in check by prescribed methods wherever warranted.

Damage to fruit tree buds by Linnets is rather obscure and therefore often overlooked while bird pecked fruits are striking and command prompt action. In the Linden District ten properties comprising 135 acres of peaches and cherries were attacked a few days prior to picking by large flocks of Linnets. Control measures using prebait and poisoned rape and canary grass seed were recommended which held actual damage to less than 1%.

EGGS

Egg production is a very important industry of San Joaquin County. An accurate account of egg production and its valuation is found in the statistical section of this report. Egg standards provide a protection to both the consumer and producer. Eggs unfit for human consumption are kept off of the market. Containers of eggs are properly labelled as to size and quality. Consumers use more eggs and producers profit thereby.

Continued vigilance is necessary to properly enforce these standards as handlers become careless if not frequently warned. Two cases were prosecuted resulting in a \$25.00 fine for each.

EGG INSPECTION BY MONTHS

MONTH	NUMBER INSPEC- TIONS	DOZENS INSPECTED	DOZENS REJECTED	UNFIT FOR FOOD	QUALITY MIS- MARKED	WEIGHT MIS- MARKED	REQUIRED MARKINGS LACKING
January	36	2,173	19	19			
February	68	4,362	323	109	194		20
March	76	3,941	185	60	95		30
April	35	17,478	111	41	70		
May	87	13,435	635	70	505		60
June	44	2,467	12		12		
July	24	1,544	52	52			
August	15	915					
September	164	8,702	680	348	204	128	
October	47	2,910	124	56	68		
November	75	4,219	124	64		60	
December	62	2,847					
Totals	733	64,993	2,265	819	1,148	188	110

FAIRS AND EXHIBITS

San Joaquin County again demonstrated that we are the "Top County" by winning a first at the California State Fair and first at the Los Angeles County Fair. Over \$4,000 was awarded to this County in prize money at these two fairs, in addition to the many trophies.

AT THE CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR a large open book of nursery rhymes told the story in cutout and prose of "Ferdinand the Bull" and "Hi Diddle Diddle". First sweepstakes were won on plant vegetables, root vegetables, walnuts, apricots and nectarines, grains, beans, seeds and sweet wines for a total of eight. Second sweepstakes were won on plums and grapes and third sweepstakes on peaches, almonds and melons and squash. There was a total of 235 awards of which 102 were first, 79 were second and 53 were third.

AT THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY FAIR the County used a flag exhibit. In the center of the exhibit was a large replica of the Washington Monument which was surrounded by all of the United States flags and State and Territory flags which, by mechanical contrivances, were continually in motion, and presented a very beautiful spectacle. Surrounding this were all of the products of the County arranged to conform with the general scheme of the exhibit. The County won first award on the exhibit. First sweepstakes were won on all of the commodities exhibited for a total of eight which were: grains, beans, plant and root vegetables, melons, grapes, peaches, plums and nuts. There were 164 first awards, 54 second and 12 third awards.

AT THE GOLDEN GATE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION the same exhibit as shown the previous year was used.

AT THE SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY FAIR the building was reconstructed to conform with the Egyptian style of architecture. Outstanding were the huge twenty-eight overhanging lights, adorned with palms, camels and ancient Egyptian figures. The community exhibitors also carried out the same scheme presenting some form of Egyptian life, scenery or history, making the building very outstanding.

Linden-Farmington-Peters, winner in the Community Class, used a replica of an ancient Egyptian water wheel operated by a donkey. Lodi, second in this class, used an Egyptian desert backwall scene with a replica of a camel and an Egyptian in the foreground. Tracy, third in this class, used an Egyptian harvest scene in the background. In the Farm Bureau Class, Roberts-Union was first. They had a very beautiful miniature of the outstanding historical features of Egypt. Escalon, second in this class, had a desert backwall scene, and in the foreground a large sphinx covered with dried apricots. In the feature class, Manteca-Ripon was first. They had a desert scene featuring sphinx and pyramids with the River Nile in the foreground. French Camp was second in this class and had a replica of an ancient Egyptian Temple. Thornton, the only entrant in the Agricultural-Industrial Class, had a scene along the River Nile.

FRUIT, NUT AND VEGETABLE STANDARDIZATION

Due to various circumstances, a great deal more time and effort was required of the staff to properly enforce this chapter of the Agricultural Code. Inspectors, in addition to performing their other duties, put in many hours of overtime on this work. During the shipping season of any commodity, the industry works all hours of the day or night. Therefore, to properly enforce these statutes, the inspectors must be on the job while deliveries are being made.

The asparagus provisions of the "Code" were strictly enforced and required more time than previous seasons. The season was longer and much more harvested than in previous years. Wet weather during a large part of the season made it necessary to see that the asparagus was properly washed, and that the packing tables were kept clean. Most of the packing is done on contract and there is an incentive on the part of the workers to make a deceptive pack by placing smaller sizes in the center and covering up a sloppy pack by facing with good uniform stalks. Many of the deliveries of asparagus for shipment were made from the ranch which also added to the difficulties and time required to perform such duties.

The prevalence of brown rot in shipping cherries required the services of most of the staff during the cherry season. In addition, the industry requested the Department to strictly enforce all provisions of the "Code" relative to cherries. A closer interpretation was made relative to color requirements and what constituted a deceptive pack in regard to doubles. In several instances harvesting was held up until cherries had reached the proper degree of maturity as defined by the State Agricultural Code. No doubles were allowed in the fill unless they were present in the same percentage in the face. Some growers discarded all doubles rather than put them in the face. Deliveries of cherries are made in the late afternoon and evening so that long hours were required of the inspectors.

The Department cooperated with Tokay growers in their marketing program this year by making the sugar-acid ratio test on all lots of grapes. This was performed as a voluntary service and in its performance brought about a stricter enforcement of the standardization requirements since it was not possible to ship a lot until the above test was made. A number of lots were intercepted having below the necessary sugar content. Inspectors were transferred from other districts and other types of work in order to perform this service. It required long hours on the part of the men and in instances fifteen and sixteen hours a day were necessary.

The growers market at Stockton required at least two men during the harvest season starting with cherries and ending with the late peaches. Movement was not as heavy through this terminal this year as last due to a lighter crop of freestone peaches and cherries and less demand for market tomatoes.

DESTINATION OF CERTIFIED TRUCK LOAD PRODUCE:

* COMMODITY	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA	BALANCE OF STATE	OUT OF STATE
Apricots	228	1,536	48	67
Cherries	3,841	1,265	51	981
Figs	2,920	11,256	8	25
Grapes	44,882	11,654	98	34,780
Nectarines	6,982	35,756	107	266
Peaches	9,371	570,416	695	3,804
Plums	24,615	15,724	62	612
Berries		11,230	30	270
Miscl. Fruits and Nuts	374	10,708	112	5,755
Asparagus	130	6,556	140	2,646
Celery				4,781
Lettuce				4,839
Onions	710	19,019	1,040	2,840
Potatoes	64,283	36,558	34,553	8,091
Sweet Potatoes	228	1,267	57	5,756
Tomatoes	357	35,236	902	24,390
Watermelons	851	2,868	485	1,326
Other Melons	3,244	18,098	237	1,308
Miscl. Vegetables	232	13,515	128	8,168

* Unit container such as lug, crate, flat, box or sack except where otherwise specified.

/ Tons

HOUSEHOLD AND GARDEN PESTS

New agricultural pests are most likely to first become established in the gardens of the cities and towns, so that much importance is given to calls received for inspection of yards particularly since our County is primarily an agricultural area. During the year many different kinds of pests are identified and recommendations given for their control. Other problems concerning landscaping, soil treatment, and fertilization are discussed.

During the year 263 samples of soil were submitted for analysis. In many instances the party who submitted the soil samples, was of the opinion that some insect or disease was the cause of their trouble. However, it was usually found that the soil was deficient in some element or contained an excess of alkali. In the Stockton area alkali is prevalent. In one case, a nurseryman was having difficulty raising pansies and it was found that the well water he was using had a high salt content. The lime content of Stockton soils is also high and many calls are received where acid loving plants are showing the effects of an improper soil condition.

INSECTS AND MITES

Four new insect and mite pests were discovered doing damage to crops in San Joaquin County this past season. In addition, insect damage was more general. Outbreaks of several insect pests occurred and there was a general buildup of others. Losses to crops were quite high in several instances and expenses for insecticides lowered the net returns to growers. However, due to the great crop diversification of this County, insect damage did not materially effect the total agricultural income.

TOMATO RUST MITE A newly discovered rust mite, known as Phyllocoptes destructor, caused a great deal of damage to tomatoes. It is a microscopic pest and when it builds up in great numbers as it did this year, the leaves of the vine are destroyed and the fruit exposed to sunburn and ultimate death of the plant. The first symptom is a glistening or silvering of the foliage. Dusting sulfur will control this pest, but canners are reluctant to receive tomatoes dusted with sulfur. Another mite, closely related to this species which feeds on celery, was discovered in the Delta. Slight damage was noted in spots where there was a high alkali content in the soil.

TOMATO PIN WORM The tomato pin worm, a name which has erroneously been applied to all worms feeding in tomatoes, was discovered in several widely separated fields in this County. Damage was severe in only one field. It is potentially a dangerous pest for this great tomato producing county. It feeds on the foliage as a leaf miner and also on the maturing fruit, working its way through the core and into the flesh of the tomato. Insecticides are not very satisfactory. It has been present in most of the other tomato producing areas of the State for some time.

VEGETABLE WEEVIL The vegetable weevil, a general pest on most all vegetables, was discovered doing damage to a field of newly transplanted tomatoes. It was successfully controlled by dusting with calcium arsenate. Although it has been established in a number of coastal counties for sometime, this is the first authentic record of its occurrence in this County.

GRASSHOPPERS were abundant in several alfalfa fields in the Delta and Tracy District, and caused considerable loss to alfalfa both for hay and seed. Three tons of poisoned bran were mixed and distributed under the supervision of this office.

SAN JOSE SCALE is causing a good deal of injury to fruit trees, particularly cherries and peaches. Growers generally do not observe this pest until it has caused a severe gumming and killing of the branches and in some cases death of a number of trees. Lime sulfur or oil sprays will satisfactorily control it.

WALNUT CODLING MOTH caused a heavy loss on Payne walnuts, losses in several instances running as high as twenty per cent or higher. Not only is the fruit a loss, but harvesting and packing costs are increased due to the extra labor required to cull out wormy nuts. Most of the orchards were sprayed with arsenate of lead, but even this did not hold them in check.

PEACH TWIG BORER commonly a pest on peaches, caused a heavy loss in several plum orchards. Many growers of sugar and Tragedy plums have been spraying their orchards with a rotenone insecticide just at the proper time to kill the young worms.

SUNFLOWER PHYCITID An insect, known as the sunflower phycitid, caused a large loss to sunflowers in most fields. This insect works into the maturing head, riddling the seeds. No control method is known.

CUT WORMS were numerous this last spring due to the abundance of vegetation. Injury was especially noticed on sugar beets, asparagus and potatoes in the Delta. This was the first instance cut worm injury to asparagus tips has been observed. Growers were unable to work their fields down because of frequent heavy rains.

CELERY LEAF-TIER caused a large loss in celery, particularly in the early planted fields. Many heads of celery were either discarded or peeled down to small sizes to eliminate the damage from packed celery. The buildup was not noticed until it was too late to practice control.

POTATO TUBER MOTH has been more prevalent this year. Not only has it been generally observed in potatoes, but also it has caused some loss in tomatoes. One tomato field which had previously been in potatoes was severely infested early in the season. Late in the season it has been observed generally scattered in all tomato fields. The damage is similar to that of the pin worm, the larvae working into the core of the tomato.

ALFALFA CATERPILLAR caused considerable damage to the fourth and fifth cuttings of alfalfa in the southern part of the County. No method of control has been worked out for this pest, other than cutting and flooding.

Many other insect and mite pests were present in the County in normal abundance on which the generally accepted control practices were used.

In such years as this, the importance of the work of the State and County Departments of Agriculture in this Plant Quarantine service is demonstrated. Hundreds of potentially serious plant pests, not occurring in this County and State are prevented from gaining entrance into this rich agricultural State by the placement of justified plant quarantines on material which may be a carrier of known plant pests and by the inspection of all plant material coming into the State either at State borders, seaports, express offices, post offices or other points.

COOPERATION WITH BUREAU OF MARKET ENFORCEMENT

The County Department of Agriculture cooperated with the Bureau of Market Enforcement in the collection of \$69,576.79 which represented money overdue on farmers' products sold in this County.

Complaints are received at the office of the County Department of Agriculture and all details concerning the complaint are transmitted to the Bureau. Also, remittances to the farmers are sometimes delivered through this office.

Buyers of farm commodities must be licensed by the Bureau of Market Enforcement. The one exception is when cash is paid at the time of purchase. The County Department assists the Bureau in seeing that all those who are not cash buyers are properly licensed.

The following amounts were recovered:

	NO. OF COMPLAINTS	AMOUNT RECEIVED
Produce Dealers	135	\$ 5,594.46
Processors	388	60,432.92
Milk Recoveries	<u>15</u>	<u>3,549.41</u>
	538	\$69,576.79

The County also maintains a special office for State officials for the purpose of holding hearings or any other activity which requires office space.

NURSERY INSPECTION

The nurseries in the County are regularly inspected for insect and disease pests. Any pests found are promptly destroyed by the necessary means. This is absolutely necessary so that nurseries may be given shipping permits. This year there were twenty-two nurseries inspected and eighteen different pests found and properly controlled. All of them are of common occurrence throughout the State.

ORCHARD AND FIELD INSPECTION

Many farm commodities, particularly root crops, require field inspections to determine their freedom from insect and disease pests. Other states and districts within this State require certification of shipments stating that the commodity is apparently free from certain pests, as determined by field inspection.

Inspectors also make general inspections of orchards and fields and discuss various problems with the farmers. Their knowledge of conditions throughout the county make them well qualified in helping to solve these problems.

PEST CONTROL OPERATORS

Section 150 of the Agricultural Code provides for the examination and certification of pest control operators in the business for hire. Also, certain regulations are set up governing their operation.

This season twenty-nine persons were certified for pest control work, eleven of which were for aeroplane spraying and dusting, eight for orchard spraying and dusting, seven for fumigation, one for shade tree spraying and two for weed control.

PLANT DISEASES

Most pronounced this season were diseases which have as their requirement for growth and multiplication the prevalence of moist, damp weather such as occurred this past spring. Outstanding were the various diseases of grain such as mildew, rust, and stripe, brown rot of the stone fruits, walnut blight, mildew and pink root of onion and mildew of grapes.

GRAIN DISEASES Diseases of grain caused a large reduction in yields. Early sown grains were hit the hardest. Ordinarily with plenty of spring rain, bumper crops are harvested. The diseases present were principally those of the blade and stalk which weakened the plant and resulted in small heads and pinched and poorly filled kernels.

BROWN ROT This disease was especially severe on the ripening fruit of cherries and peaches. Heavy losses occurred in many orchards. Cherry growers experienced difficulty keeping infected fruit out of their packed fruit. Pin point infections rapidly spread throughout packed fruit lowering the quality. Similar difficulty, but to a much lesser extent, was experienced by peach, plum, and nectarine growers. Growers of Royal Ann cherries for processing and a few cling peach growers in several instances had losses running as high as fifty percent of the crop.

WALNUT BLIGHT The loss of crop from walnut blight was possibly the greatest for several years. The growers who ordinarily spray for the control of this disease were hampered in their spray program by heavy spring rains. Additional losses were suffered due to the fact that the Franquette and Mayette varieties, which are not usually damaged by blight, suffered heavy infection this season. A drop of fifty percent of the crop was experienced in some orchards.

MILDEW AND PINK ROOT OF ONIONS Both of these diseases caused severe injury to the crop. The onions were of unusually small sizes. Pink root is a soil inhabiting disease and effects the roots and mildew effects the tops.

MILDEW OF GRAPES In the early part of the season, grape mildew caused considerable worry and expense to the grape growers. Continuous sulfuring was necessary in many of the Tokay vineyards. However, this condition was alleviated later in the season and mildew was probably of normal consequence as far as quality was concerned.

WESTERN CELERY MOSAIC was again of concern to growers. Several fields had a high percentage of infection. This can probably be accounted for by the fact that the prolonged wet weather in the winter and spring months prevented a thorough cleanup of old fields as required by the celery free period. Plants for several of the heaviest infected fields originated in beds which were on old celery ground or adjacent to old celery ground.

The following recommendations are made to assure future plantings free of disease:

1. Observe all the regulations relative to the celery free period. This can best be accomplished by discing followed by deep plowing and if necessary follow this by flooding. Make certain no plants reoccur.
2. Plant seed beds on clean ground remote from old fields so as to preclude any danger of infection from reoccurring plants.
3. Destroy all plants or weeds of the celery family growing anywhere in the vicinity of celery fields. This includes poison hemlock, spotted hemlock, sweet fennel commonly called sweet anise, carrots, parsley and parsnips. Carrots are a host of Western Celery Mosaic. Parsley has been experimentally infected in the laboratory. The other plants are hosts of aphids which transmit the disease.

WESTERN TOMATO BLIGHT Infection in many tomato fields ran as high as twenty to thirty percent. According to authorities, there was a second generation of beet leaf hoppers in the foothills this spring which are the vectors of this disease.

POTATO RING ROT Growers have had a difficult time securing seed free from this disease which causes a high loss in fields. Various treatments have been used in cutting potatoes to prevent spreading the infection to uninfected seed pieces.

In August of this year this Department secured the necessary equipment for making bacteriological examinations of potatoes to determine whether or not bacterial ring rot is present. Since that time thirty-four samples, representing as many lots, of potatoes have been submitted to this Department by growers for this examination. Of these thirty-four lots of potatoes, thirty-three showed the presence of ring rot.

SCLEROTINIA ROT OF BEANS Several fields of beans were infected with this disease in the Tracy District with a high loss.

CHESTNUT BLIGHT Eradication work was carried on through two inspections in May and November of the infected orchards. Fourteen trees were found infected and these trees were destroyed by burning both roots and tops as soon as they were found.

TOMATO WILT This disease was common in many fields and in several instances caused a high loss of plants. Planting too deep has an important bearing on severity of the disease.

PLANT QUARANTINE

The enforcement of plant quarantine requires the inspection of all nursery stock, seeds and other commodities specifically mentioned in the plant quarantine regulations shipped into this County which may serve as a means of introducing some pest detrimental to the agricultural industry of this County or State.

The law requires the carrier to hold such shipments upon arrival until inspected and released or such disposition as is required. This inspection work requires considerable time and constitutes one of the most important functions of this office. Shipments are held at post offices, express offices, railroad depots, truck depots, nurseries, on the farm and other places which may be considered as the destination. The following report covers the inspection work for the year for both interstate and intrastate shipments.

INSPECTION OF INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS

Number of shipments inspected	3,345
Number of parcels inspected	865,231
Number of parcels rejected	1,001
Number of shipments rejected	16

REASON FOR REJECTION Two shipments were rejected for violation of the Oriental Fruit Moth Quarantine, two for violation of the Cotton Insects Quarantine, one for violation of the Citrus White Fly Quarantine, and one for violation of the Federal Quarantine on White Pine Blister Rust. Other shipments were rejected under Section 115 of the Agricultural Code.

INSPECTION OF INTRASTATE SHIPMENTS OF NURSERY STOCK

KIND OF STOCK	SHIPMENTS		PLANTS	
	Inspected	Rejected	Inspected	Rejected
Fruit Trees	325	75	99,816	615
Deciduous Nut Trees	298	96	85,026	489
Citrus and Subtropical	61		1,919	
Grapevines	92		66,921	
Strawberry	39		45,047	
Berry Plants Other	63	1	5,157	20
Vegetable Plants	56		185,616	
Citrus Seedlings				
Deciduous	25	2	2,269	28
Ornamentals	862	15	38,978	130
Bulbs	1,542	2	168,764	48
Bedding Plants (Flats)	234	5	3,034	11
Seed (Number Sacks)	990	74	23,440	1,663 bags
TOTALS	4,587	270	105,087	3,004

Shipments were rejected principally for the presence of nematode, crown gall, mealybug and scale insects. A few shipments were rejected where there was reasonable cause to presume they were infested or infested with a pest. The inspection of seeds is discussed separately under Seed Inspection.

CERTIFICATION Another function of plant quarantine is that of certification as to pest condition or pest treatment when such is officially required on outgoing shipments.

In addition to certification of shipments, shipping permits were issued on many intrastate shipments and certificates of inspection of nursery stock after thorough inspection were placed on interstate shipments.

The following certificates were issued:

Sanitary Inspection Reports (Shipments to foreign countries)	77
Pear Fumigation Certificates	106
Potato Fumigation Certificates	1,795
Tomato Fumigation Certificates	5
Tomato Pinworm Certificates	126
Other Certificates	12

In addition to the Plant Quarantine work as provided by law, agricultural inspectors are continually alert to discover any new pest which may have gained entrance into our rich agricultural county. It is very important that discovery be made early in the introduction of a pest so that eradication methods may prove practical and effective.

RODENT CONTROL

The use of thallium treated grain was placed under stricter control this season. All material distributed, treated with this dangerous poison, was done under the direct supervision of one man who was responsible for an accurate account each day. No work was done unless it was first given the approval of the Commissioner and no material was given to inspectors for distribution. Thallium grain was only used where it was definitely proved that strychnine grain or carbon bisulphide gas was unsatisfactory. Such a program was carried out because of the dangerous character of thallium and the fact that thallium was being used too generally where strychnine or carbon bisulphide could be used. Other than this, our program of squirrel control progressed similarly to past years.

An outbreak of rats occurred on Venice Island which caused considerable damage to germinating corn before they were satisfactorily brought under control. Approximately 1000 acres were involved. A poison bait of red squill, fish, fat pork and wheat bran gave good results.

The following work was done under the supervision of this office:

COUNTY ROADS		PRIVATE PROPERTY		RECLAMATION DISTS.	
Foreman Man Hours	SRA Crew Man Hours	Foreman Man Hours	SRA Crew Man Hours	Foreman Man Hours	SRA Crew Man Hours
610	199	535	1,903	211	1,036

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

Strychnine Grain	4,046 pounds
Thallium Grain	1,797 pounds
Carbon Bisulphide	2,809 gallons
Red Squill	698 ounces
Red Squill bait	297 pounds

SEED INSPECTION AND ANALYSIS

It is the official duty of this office to prevent the introduction and spread of agricultural pests. Possibly no greater evidence of the accomplishments of this function are more apparent than in the work of seed inspection. There can be no doubt that when 1663 bags of agricultural seeds are rejected during the year due to the presence of noxious weed seeds that had these been planted many initial infestations of noxious weeds would have been started. Moreover, we do not have any knowledge as to what extent the above figure would be increased if seed dealers were not aware of the fact that only seed free of noxious weed seeds is permitted to be planted in this county.

The following is a complete report of this work:

FOR WHOM INSPECTED	QUARANTINE INSPECTIONS		QUARANTINE REJECTIONS		Germination Tests	Service Examinations
	No. Lots	No. Bags	No. Lots	No. Bags		
Farmers	719	10,423	49	359	65	26
Seed Houses	271	13,017	25	1,304	32	37
TOTAL	990	23,440	74	1,663	97	63

The following weed seeds were present in lots rejected:

KIND OF SEED	NO. OF LOTS	KIND OF SEED	NO. OF LOTS
Alkali Mallow	10	Morning Glory	17
Bermuda Grass	15	Russian Knapweed	2
Canada Thistle	3	Russian Thistle	4
Dodder	6	Sand Bur	30
Five-hook Bassia	1	Watergrass	30
Hoary Cress	2	Yellow Star Thistle	5
		Johnson Grass	2

Disposition of rejected seed:

Returned to Vendor	48 lots
Shipped out of County	21 lots
Recleaned	4 lots
Destroyed on Ranch	1 lot

To further prevent any danger of establishing new weed infestations, the inspection of screenings in warehouses was started this year. Infested lots were properly destroyed.

The following is a detailed report of this work.

SCREENINGS	WAREHOUSES	INSPECTIONS		REJECTIONS	
		LOTS	SACKS	LOTS	SACKS
TOTAL NUMBER	25	414	8,881	261	6,247

REASONS FOR REJECTION:

KIND OF WEED SEED	GRAIN SCREENINGS		BEAN SCREENINGS		MISCELLANEOUS	
	LOTS	SACKS	LOTS	SACKS	LOTS	SACKS
Morning Glory	67	1,670	96	1,447	23	581
Russian Thistle	2	109			2	40
Hoary Cress	3	148				
Puncture Vine	1	36	25	622		
Creeping Mallow	1	92			2	57
Russian Knapweed	1	5			3	60
Yellow Star Thistle	2	125			6	375
Nut Grass Bublets			11	302		
Sandbur			9	163		
Water Grass					1	30
Bermuda Grass					6	334
Johnson Grass					1	44
TOTALS	77	2,185	141	2,534	44	1,521

DISPOSITION OF SCREENINGS

	GRAIN SCREENINGS		BEAN SCREENINGS		MISCELLANEOUS	
	LOTS	SACKS	LOTS	SACKS	LOTS	SACKS
Hog Feed	16	588	*83	1,478		
Ground	34	631	41	913		
Burned	2	355			5	37
City Dump	5	200	10	70	24	1,052
Rolled	7	196	6	73		
Out of State	9	202				
Sterilized by Heat	2	4				
Recleaned	2	9			15	432
TOTAL	77	2,185	141	2,534	44	1,521
*Cooked						

WEED CONTROL

The program of noxious weed control as carried on in San Joaquin County is completely outlined in the Annual Report of 1939. As stated, this program is based on every possible means of preventing the spread of noxious weeds and controlling those already established.

Under the program of preventing the spread of noxious weeds, this work was further advanced by the inspection of all screenings in warehouses and those lots found infested, were properly disposed of to circumvent any danger to the farming interests. A full account of this work is separately reported under seed inspection.

Under the program of control, less work was performed with relief labor as fewer men were available this season. Nevertheless, considerable work was accomplished with this labor. Projects which had been started on certain properties, required less time this year on follow-up work, or it was reduced to a point where the farmer could easily carry on the work. Some new projects were started which it is hoped we may continue this following year.

The following report shows the man hours of work done by men hired by the County, and State Relief Administration men on weeds under the direct supervision of the County Department of Agriculture. Crew foremen working on private property were paid indirectly by the property owner.

TYPE OF WORK	COUNTY ROADS		PRIVATE PROPERTY	
	FOREMAN MAN HOURS	CREW MAN HOURS	FOREMAN MAN HOURS	CREW MAN HOURS
Puncture Vine	3,946	24	104	72
Johnson Grass	240	942	600	8,052
Yellow Star Thistle	808	3,309	664	6,336
Bermuda Grass	24	24		
Milk Thistle	215	1,458	232	1,914
Bull Thistle			72	720
Silky Lupine			24	180
Camel's Thorn			8	
Hoary Cress			16	156
Quack Grass			24	162
Miscellaneous Weeds	2,202	5,784		
Roadside Discing	6,286			

The following materials, as of record, were used in the chemical control of weeds during the year:

MATERIAL	COUNTY ROADS	PRIVATE PROPERTY
Carbon Bisulphide	-----	1,565 gallons
Diesel Oil	5,825 gallons	675 gallons
Sodium Chlorate	1,075 pounds	1,735 pounds
Sinox	84 gallons	4,566 gallons
Sulfuric Acid		125 drums

WINERIES - SUGAR TESTS

Section 771 of the Agricultural Code provides that wineries purchasing grapes on which the price paid is based on the sugar content shall have an official test made on each load delivered by an authorized inspector of the County Department of Agriculture. The cost of such inspection shall be paid by the wineries by a scale of fees set up by the Board of Supervisors of each county. In San Joaquin County the cost is 75¢ per certificate or where inspection is by the day the cost is 85¢ per hour for one inspector and 50¢ an hour for additional inspectors. The following report shows the wineries having inspection, the number of certificates issued and the cost of each certificate.

NAME OF WINERY	NO. OF CERTIFICATES	COST	AVERAGE COST PER CERTIFICATE
Village	1,188	\$ 340.85	\$.2868
Franzia	1,151	353.60	.3098
Schenley	705	182.75	.2591
Bear Creek	3,362	589.82	.1754
Acampo	2,126	457.30	.2151
Cherokee	3,128	371.05	.1186
Del Rio	3,436	543.40	.1581
Community	4,609	718.25	.1558
Shewan-Jones	227	68.00	.30
<hr/>			
TOTAL	19,932	\$3,625.02	\$.1819

This is approximately a cost for inspection of 4¢ per ton or 1/20¢ per gallon on sweet wines.

CROP STATISTICS
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
YEAR 1940

CROP SUMMARY

This past season is characterized as one of abundant rainfall and plentiful water supply, a comparatively cool summer and early fall and an open and dry late fall followed by killing frosts.

Continued rains throughout January and February caused a heavy runoff in the streams and rivers of the County. In the River Junction Farms area the breaking of a levee resulted in the flooding of 2000 acres of land with an estimated loss of growing crops of \$13,500. Along Little John Creek, Bear Creek and other streams of the County approximately 40,000 acres of grain and hay land were intermittently flooded which caused slight damage and often was a real benefit in supplying subsoil moisture. The only serious damage occurred in low areas and swales throughout the fields where water remained for a long period. Possibly due to the lack of frosts and cold weather during this period, there was not the injury to grain crops such as took place in the winter of 1937, when similar wet conditions occurred.

This was followed by intermittent rains throughout the spring which was very favorable for pasture and other crops requiring frequent moisture. However, it caused damage to cherries and almonds by interfering with pollination, and by promoting the growth and multiplication of diseases on certain crops.

The summer and early fall was marked by comparatively cool weather. Crop harvest was earlier than normal which is contrary to what might be expected. This may be accounted for by the fact that high temperatures, which were infrequent this season, have a retarding effect on developing and ripening fruit. A cool summer aids such crops as tomatoes and beans in setting fruit. Tokay grapes color better when day temperatures are moderate and there is morning dew. Harvest of many crops was completed two and three weeks earlier than normal.

The late fall was open and dry. Rain was needed to start the green feed on range and pasture land and much grain was seeded in dry ground. It was not until the week of December 15th that rain started which alleviated this situation. Previous to this, on December 12, 13 and 14 freezing temperatures occurred which destroyed practically all of the remaining lettuce and celery in the upland area. In the Delta, the celery in the open ground and that in the dry bank was almost a total loss. That in the wet bank, in most cases, was not severely injured. The Pascal type withstood the freezing temperature much better than that of the Golden varieties.

The following is a report covering a general summary of the important crops in San Joaquin County.

PEACHES, FREE Early peaches had a very short crop. They were affected very similarly by the same condition as apricots. Later peaches had a normal crop in contrast to the heavy crop and small sizes of the previous year. Prices were considerably better than in 1939.

PLUMS Yields were normal. Returns to growers held up fairly well with considerable variation according to the variety and seasonal demand. The marketing agreement was again in effect this year which aided materially in holding up the market demand.

WALNUTS Yields were slightly below normal. Walnuts of the Payne variety were particularly down in yields with a high percentage of culls and wormy fruit. Eureka's also ran high in culls. Later varieties held up fairly well in yields and quality which upset earlier estimates on total production.

FIELD CROPS

ALFALFA Yields were normal. Quality was poor on the first cuttings, because of the warm wet weather which accounted for weedy hay. Quality on some of the later cuttings was reduced due to worm damage. Prices were very low on first cuttings and showed improvement as the quality improved. In the late fall prices showed a marked improvement as the dry weather continued.

BEANS Yields were normal. Harvest was earlier than normal because of the moderate temperatures which resulted in an early set of blossoms. Prices were very low on all varieties except red kidneys.

CORN, FIELD The production of field corn in this county is becoming less due to its replacement by other crops. Possibly the biggest factor in bringing about this reduction is the increased planting of grain crops on mustard and radish infested land. The use of selective weed sprays on such land makes it possible to grow grain which previous to the introduction of such sprays was so foul with weeds as to make grain production unprofitable.

FLAX Yields were very low, except in a few fields, due to weed competition. There was also a large reduction in acreage.

GRAIN SORGHUM Yields increased over the previous year possibly due in large part to the increased use of Pythium Root Rot resistant milo.

GRAIN Wheat yields were light due to rust and in some cases hot weather during the fill which caused shrunken grain. The barley crop was reduced by a succession of grain diseases. Barley scald was present in the early season followed by mildew in midseason and finally by net blotch. These three diseases in many cases caused a complete destruction of the leaf surface, resulting in poorly filled and pinched kernels.

HAY Yields were above normal on both wild and tame hay.

LADINO CLOVER An abundance of natural pasture during the spring and good feed conditions the rest of the season weakened the usually strong demand for clover pasture.

PASTURE Feed conditions on all of the range land in the County were unusually good. Even on the West Side pasture, which generally dries early in the spring, held up until the completion of lamb marketing.

POTATOES Bacterial ring rot caused a considerable reduction in yields and necessitated more expense in grading. Shipments were heavy at the start of the season when prices were fair. Following this, harvesting progressed very slowly. The demand for U.S. No. 1 quality was much stronger than for the poorer grades.

RICE Growers had an excellent season for harvesting operations and yields were good.

SUGAR BEETS Harvest operations proceeded very slowly on account of the large acreage and heavy yields. Refineries pro-rated the delivery of the crop and some growers had not completed harvest by the first of the new year.

SUNFLOWERS There was a strong demand for the crop this year. Quality was poor in many instances due to worm injury.

SWEET POTATOES Yields and prices were normal.

VEGETABLE CROPS

ASPARAGUS Growers had an exceptionally fine year. The market was strong throughout the season for fresh asparagus and cannery prices ranged higher than last year. The acreage of asparagus has been steadily climbing in this County. Many of the fields are now reaching their years of peak production. Harvest for fresh shipment started in January and continued until May in many fields.

CELERY Prospects were for a favorable season, but as the harvest progressed, growers' hopes were dimmed. Worm damage and Western Celery Mosaic were prevalent. Demand was weak and strike trouble was incurred. To climax this, severe freezing injury occurred in the middle of December, followed by continuous rains. However, the market increased in strength and some growers, who had a low percentage of freezing damage, came through the season in fair shape.

MELONS Watermelons harvested prior to August first had a good market. Several of the largest fields did not mature the first picking until after that date, and were abandoned before the end of the season because prices did not warrant irrigation costs in addition to harvesting costs. Due to more care in selecting seed, less "white heart" from crossing with citron melon was found although this remained a major cause of low quality.

ONIONS Yields were low due to mildew and pink root. The acreage also was below normal. Prices ranged much higher than the previous season.

PEAS Growers had a much better season than last. Yields were higher and growers found a ready market with favorable prices. Many growers sold their crop for cash on the vines.

SPINACH Yields were very low and several fields abandoned due to poor stands caused by heavy rains.

TOMATOES There was the largest acreage and production in the history of the County. Harvest started earlier than normal and continued to November. Due to the large crop deliveries were prorated at the canneries. Cannerymen were very strict in their grading and many growers took heavy losses at point of delivery.

THE TREND OF PERMANENT CROPS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Permanent crops in this County have been following the same trend for a number of years. Almonds, walnuts, asparagus and Tokay grapes have been increasing in acreage. Figs, pears, table grapes other than Tokay, plums and prunes have been decreasing in acreage. Cherries, olives, chestnuts, freestone peaches and clingstone peaches have been remaining about stationary. Wine grape acreage is remaining about the same, but there is occurring a removal of vineyards on marginal land and a corresponding increase on land more suitable for grapes. The following chart shows the trend:

CROP	REMOVALS	NEW PLANTINGS	NONBEARING	BEARING
	1940	1940	1940	1940
Almonds	81	973	2,164	4,221
Apricots	128	34	299	1,621
Cherries	105	18	126	4,352
Chestnuts	6		13	245
Figs	58		1	458
Filberts				3
Grapes, Thompson Seedless	18	3	12	739
Grapes, Tokay	21	57	329	17,925
Grapes, Other Table, Raisin	25	3	6	1,713
Grapes, Wine	506	219	699	33,893
Nectarines	2	13	72	126
Olives				364
Peaches, Cling	135	439	1,614	3,273
Peaches, Free	124	108	947	2,718
Pears	89	10	21	285
Persimmons				5
Pomegranates				1
Plums	30	20	58	1,572
Prunes	18		42	1,244
Quinces				5
Walnuts	8	104	529	9,084
Walnuts, Black	28	46	200	401
Zante Currents				26

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1940

CROP	BEARING		PRODUCTION		F.O.B. VALUE	
	ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Almonds	4,221	.30	1,266	Ton	\$340.00	430,440.
Apples	32	150.00	4,800	Box	.75	3,600.
Apricots (Dried)	1,621	.03	49	Ton	270.00	13,230.
(Canning)		.60	973	Ton	60.00	58,380
Cherries (Royal Ann)	1,100	1.50	1,650	Ton	120.00	198,000.
Other (Fresh)	3,252	159.00	517,068	15lb.lug	1.35	698,042.
Cherries (Processed)		.06	195	Ton	120.00	23,400
Chestnuts	245	.51	125	Ton	160.00	20,000
Figs (Dried)	458	.25	114	Ton	71.00	8,094
(Fresh)		248.00	113,584	Crate	.61	69,286
(Cannery)		.50	229	Ton	60.00	13,740
Juice (Shipping)	33,893	1.76	58,599	Ton	17.00	996,183
Grapes (Wine)		2.24	75,771	Ton	14.50	1,098,680
Tokay (Fresh)	17,925	297.31	5,329,324	Pkgs.	.625	3,330,828
Grapes (Wine)		4.57	81,844	Tons	11.75	961,667
All Other (Fresh)	2,452	45.06	110,498	Pkgs.	.625	69,061
Grapes (Wine)		4.00	9,808	Ton	14.50	142,216
Misc'l. Orchards	400			Acre	80.00	32,000
Nectarines	126	413.00	52,038	30lb.lug	.54	28,101
Olives	364	1.75	637	Ton	65.00	41,405
Peaches (Fresh)	2,781	240.00	667,440	20lb.crate	.52	347,069
Free (Cannery)		1.8	5,006	Ton	16.00	80,096
(Dried)		.30	834	Ton	105.00	87,570
Peaches, Cling	3,273	7.00	22,911	Ton	20.00	458,220
Pears	285	5.00	1,425	Ton	26.00	37,050
Plums	1,572	213.00	334,836	28lb.crate	.81	271,217
Prunes (Dried)	1,244	.40	498	Ton	55.00	27,390
(Fresh)		59.00	73,396	Crate	.73	53,579
Walnuts (English)	9,084	.50	4,542	Ton	237.00	1,076,454
Zante Currants	26	.89	23	Ton	62.50	1,438
					TOTAL	\$10,676,436

FIELD CROPS
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1940

CROP	PRODUCTION			F.O.B. VALUE		
	ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Alfalfa Hay	47,822	6.00	286,932	Ton	\$ 8.00	\$2,295,456.
Barley	92,483	15.00	1,387,245	CWT	.75	1,040,434.
Beans	25,090	16.00	401,440	CWT.	3.05	1,224,392.
Bean Straw	3,000	.75	2,250	Ton	3.75	8,438.
Corn	16,583	1.25	20,729	Ton	28.00	580,412.
Corn Husks			200	Ton	180.00	36,000.
Cotton	24	1146.00	27,504	lb.	.10	2,750.
Flax Seed	1,276	11.3	14,419	Bu.	1.60	23,070.
Grain Sorghum	14,057	20.00	281,140	CWT.	1.10	309,254.
Hay (Grain)	22,966	1.65	37,894	Ton	7.90	299,363.
Hay (Wild)	10,839	1.30	14,091	Ton	5.70	80,319.
Oats	10,043	9.00	90,387	CWT.	.95	85,868.
Pasture, Range	238,381			Acre	1.00	238,381.
Ladino Clover	17,898			Acre	25.00	447,450.
Rye Grass	62			Acre	15.00	930.
Sudan Grass	2,807			Acre	15.00	42,105.
Stubble	200,000			Acre	1.00	200,000.
Potatoes	9,404	200.00	1,880,800	CWT.	.77	1,448,216.
Pumpkins	540	20.00	10,800	Ton	3.00	32,400.
Rice	2,507	37.00	92,759	CWT.	1.50	139,139.
Silage	1,698	12.00	20,376	Ton	5.00	101,880.
Spearmint and Peppermint	810	50.00	40,500	lbs. Oil	1.50	60,750.
Sugar Beets	20,485	17.9	366,681	Ton	5.25	1,925,075.
Sunflower	3,182	7.25	23,070	CWT.	3.50	80,745.
Sweet Potatoes	2,186	160.00	349,760	½ Crate	.875	306,040.
Wheat	38,392	9.00	345,528	CWT.	1.35	466,463.
TOTAL						\$11,475,330.

VEGETABLE CROPS
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1940

CROP	BEARING		PRODUCTION		F.O.B. VALUE	
	ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Asparagus (Fresh) (Cannery)	31,499	38.00	1,196,962	30 lb. crate	\$ 1.92	\$2,298,167.
		.84	26,451	Ton	86.80	2,295,947.
Broccoli	125	126.00	15,750	42 lb. crate	1.10	17,325.
Cantaloupes	212	160.00	33,920	crate	.76	25,779.
Carrots	786	300.00	235,000	crate	.72	169,200.
Casabas	494	10.00	4,940	Ton	6.00	29,640.
Celery (1940-41) Season)	5,885	200.00	1,177,000	½ crate	1.00	1,177,000.
Corn (Green)	345	78.00	26,910	crate	.49	13,186.
Honeydews	413	10.00	4,130	Ton	7.00	28,910.
Lettuce	308	130.00	40,040	crate	1.50	60,060.
Onions (Early) (Late)	693	350.00	242,550	50 lb.	.75	181,913.
	587	400.00	234,800	sack	.50	117,400.
Peas	2,310	119.00	274,890	30 lb. hamper	.71	195,172.
Persians	112	7.00	784	Ton	10.00	7,840.
Spinach	534	3.5	1,869	Ton	11.60	21,680.
Squash	320	6.00	1,920	Ton	9.00	17,280.
Strawberries	156	500.00	78,000	12 basket crate	.50	39,000.
Tomatoes (Pear) Round (Cannery) (Fresh)	10,557	8.85	93,429	Ton	12.70	1,186,548.
	4,420	8.85	39,117	Ton	10.80	422,464.
	616	458.00	282,128	32 lb. lug	.57	160,813.
Truck Garden	2,790			Acre	100.00	279,000.
Watermelons	1,930	12.00	23,160	Ton	5.00	115,800.
					TOTAL	\$8,860,124.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1940

BEEES

Honey	360,500 lbs.	@	.047	\$	16,943.00
Bees Wax	3,000 lbs.	@	.22		660.00
Package Bees	1,800 lbs.	@	.65		1,170.00
Queen Bees	7,900 Bees	@	.53		4,187.00
Pollenization	2,700 Colonies	@	.50		<u>1,350.00</u>
				\$	24,310.00

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle and Calves	\$	4,200,000.00
Hogs		550,000.00
Sheep and Wool		<u>1,211,000.00</u>
	\$	5,961,000.00

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk and Milk Products	\$	3,585,000.00
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POULTRY

Chickens	1,573,948 lbs.	@	.147	\$	231,370.00
Eggs	3,174,735 doz.	@	.18		571,452.00
Turkeys	1,200,603 lbs.	@	.172		<u>206,504.00</u>
				\$	1,009,326.00

SUMMARY

Fruit and Nut Crops	\$10,676,436.00
Field Crops	11,475,330.00
Vegetable Crops	8,860,124.00
Seed Crops	220,175.00
Apiary Products	24,310.00
Livestock	5,961,000.00
Dairy Products	3,585,000.00
Poultry Products	<u>1,009,326.00</u>

GRAND TOTAL \$41,811,701.00

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1940
SUMMARY OF MAN HOURS AND EXPENSES
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL INSPECTORS

TYPE OF WORK	NORMAL HOURS	*OVERTIME HOURS	TOTAL HOURS	COST
PLANT QUARANTINE INSPECTION				
Deciduous Stock	813	228	1,041	\$1,176
Vegetable Stock	58	15	73	82
Ornamental Stock	1,494	417	1,911	2,156
Appliances	930	257	1,187	1,339
Seeds	2,930	265	3,195	2,608
Certification	179	50	229	258
				<u>\$7,619</u>
PEST CONTROL				
Apiary Inspection	160	69	229	\$ 258
Bird Control	109	28	137	155
Plant Diseases	1,444	413	1,857	2,106
Insects	898	246	1,144	1,290
Rodent Control	5,510	1,225	6,735	7,371
Weed Control	5,507	1,166	6,673	7,301
				<u>\$18,481</u>
FRUIT, NUT, VEGETABLE, HONEY and EGG INSPECTION				
Shipping Point	7,143	2,753	9,896	\$11,168
Stores	297	81	378	426
By-Products	61	16	77	87
Eggs and Honey	280	77	357	403
Certification	2,331	1,723	4,054	4,574
				<u>\$16,658</u>
ORCHARD and FIELD	1,741	488	2,229	\$ 2,514
STATISTICS	3,441	972	4,413	\$ 4,978
FAIRS and EXHIBITS	<u>2,138</u>	<u>1,002</u>	<u>3,140</u>	<u>\$ 3,542</u>
TOTALS	37,464	11,491	48,955	\$53,792
TOTAL DAYS	5,352	1,641	6,993	

*No additional compensation for overtime

FINANCIAL REPORT SUMMARY

CALENDAR YEAR - 1940

COLLECTIONS

MONEY DEPOSITED IN:

WINE GRAPE INSPECTION FUND	\$ 3,625.02
CERTIFICATION FUND	7,457.58
PEST CONTROL - PRIVATE PROPERTY	1,765.02
PEST CONTROL - ENFORCED WORK	111.00
ADVERTISING and IMMIGRATION FAIRS and EXHIBITS	<u>4,606.39</u>
	\$17,565.01

RECAPITULATION and NET EXPENSE

GROSS EXPENDITURES	\$64,457.12	
OTHER DEBITS	<u>24,169.74</u>	\$88,626.74
COLLECTIONS	\$17,565.01	<u>17,565.01</u>
NET EXPENSE OF OFFICE		\$71,061.73

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