

GLENN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WILLOWS, CALIFORNIA

ANNUAL REPORT

For the
Year Ending December 31, 1956

P. V. HARRIGAN
Agricultural Commissioner
and
Sealer of Weights and Measures

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

George E. (Nip) Roberts, Chairman

George S. Lewis

George J. Otterson

Marshall Lane

W. L. Linville

COUNTY OF GLENN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Memorial Building, Willows

P. V. Harrigan
Agricultural Commissioner
Sealer of Weights and Measures

Telephones:
Willows 240
Orland UNDERhill 5-2264

W. C. Jacobson, Director
State Department of Agriculture,
and
The Honorable Board of Supervisors,
County of Glenn

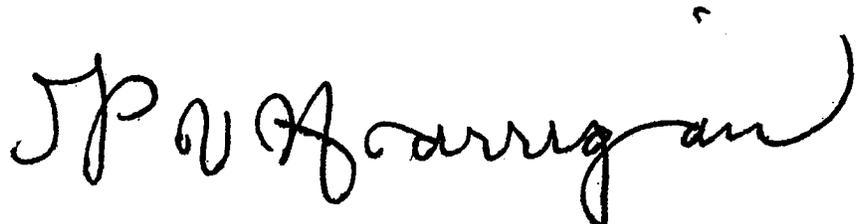
Gentlemen:

Section 65.5 of the California Agricultural Code requires that the Agricultural Commissioner compile a report covering conditions, acreage, production, and value of the agricultural products of his county; and, Section 65 requires that the Commissioner keep a record of his official acts and make an annual report to the Director on the conditions of the agricultural interests in his county; and, further, Section 30 indicates that the Agricultural Department shall promote and protect the agricultural industry of the state.

This is the twentieth annual report published by this department. The members of the department have made every effort to make this report as accurate as possible by checking the figures with many sources of reliable information.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all those who have cooperated in helping to make this report possible.

Respectfully submitted,



P. V. HARRIGAN
Agricultural Commissioner

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PERSONNEL

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| P. V. Harrigan | Agricultural Commissioner |
| H. I. Tillotson, Jr. | Deputy Sealer and Statistics |
| Elroy Eberwein | Deputy Sealer and Seed Inspector |
| Charles Cordill | Pest Control, Plant Quarantine & Standardization |
| Harry McCracken | Pest Control Operators and Rodent Control |
| Charles Lombard, Jr. | Weed Control |
| D. N. Stockton | (Part-time) Apiary Inspector |
| Ellen O. Marzolf | Sr. Stenographer-Clerk |
| Margie Ellis | Jr. Stenographer-Clerk |

OFFICES

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Memorial Building | County Building |
| Willows, California | Orland, California |

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Willows — 240

Orland — UNderhill 5-2264

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

GLENN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA — 1956

| FIELD CROPS | Production | Values | Totals |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Rice | 1,500,000 cwt. | \$ 6,398,000 | |
| Barley | 750,000 cwt. | 1,690,000 | |
| Wheat | 45,000 cwt. | 157,000 | |
| Oats | 8,000 cwt. | 20,000 | |
| Milo | 100,000 cwt. | 275,000 | |
| Safflower | 103,600 cwt. | 388,000 | |
| Beans | 11,400 cwt. | 85,000 | |
| Field Corn | 192,000 cwt. | 547,000 | |
| Sugar Beets | 14,000 Tons | 174,000 | |
| | | | \$9,734,000 |
| FORAGE | | | |
| Silage Corn | 25,000 Tons | 175,000 | |
| Alfalfa Hay | 66,000 Tons | 1,650,000 | |
| Clover Hay | 10,000 Tons | 160,000 | |
| Mixed Hay | 15,000 Tons | 300,000 | |
| | | | 2,285,000 |
| PASTURE | | | |
| Irrigated Pasture | 61,000 Acres | 2,700,000 | |
| Range | 250,000 Acres | 315,000 | |
| Stubble | 100,000 Acres | 125,000 | |
| | | | 3,140,000 |
| SEED CROPS | | | |
| Ladino Clover | 3,050,000 lbs. | 1,525,000 | |
| Other Clover | 70,000 lbs. | 35,000 | |
| Sudan | 500,000 lbs. | 50,000 | |
| Alfalfa | 80,000 lbs. | 36,000 | |
| Other Seed | 885,000 lbs. | 88,000 | |
| | | | 1,734,000 |
| ORCHARD CROPS | | | |
| Almonds | 3,900,000 lbs. | 1,560,000 | |
| Apricots | 800,000 lbs. | 44,000 | |
| Olives | 6,165,000 lbs. | 308,000 | |
| Oranges | 190,000 cartons | 428,000 | |
| Peaches | 550,000 lbs. | 22,000 | |
| Prunes | 7,500,000 lbs. | 900,000 | |
| Pears | 5,490,000 lbs. | 366,000 | |
| Walnuts | 932,000 lbs. | 224,000 | |
| Walnuts, Black | 100,000 lbs. | 4,000 | |
| Almond Hulls and Fruit Pits | 1,200 Tons | 13,000 | |
| | | | 3,869,000 |
| POULTRY | | | |
| Poultry, live | 24,000 lbs. | 5,000 | |
| Eggs | 202,000 dozen | 67,000 | |
| Turkeys, live | 58,000 head | 324,000 | |
| Turkey Eggs | 400,000 each | 112,000 | |
| | | | 508,000 |

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

(Continued)

| LIVESTOCK | Production | Values | Totals |
|---|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Market Milk fat | 941,000 lbs. | \$ 1,054,000 | |
| Mfg. Milk fat | 4,073,000 lbs. | 3,462,000 | |
| Fat Cattle | 16,500 head | 2,700,000 | |
| Cattle | 16,500 head | 2,050,000 | |
| Calves | 13,000 head | 400,000 | |
| By-Products | | 50,000 | |
| Sheep | 30,000 head | 150,000 | |
| Lambs | 130,000 head | 2,210,000 | |
| Wool | 1,100,000 lbs. | 476,000 | |
| Pelts | 3,500 each | 10,000 | |
| Hogs | 19,000 head | 650,000 | \$13,212,000 |
| | | | |
| APICULTURE | | | |
| Package Bees | 38,000 lbs. | 47,000 | |
| Queens | 4,000 each | 4,000 | |
| Honey | 800,000 lbs. | 96,000 | |
| Beeswax | 10,000 lbs. | 5,000 | |
| Pollination | | 20,000 | 172,000 |
| | | | |
| GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS | | | |
| Agriculture Conservation | | 47,000 | |
| Wool Incentive Payment | | 349,000 | |
| Rice Acreage Reserve | | 2,000 | |
| Sugar Beet, Processor & Import Tax Payment | | 16,000 | 414,000 |
| | | | |
| FOREST PRODUCTS | | | |
| Logs | 9,500,000 bd. feet | 200,000 | |
| Milled Lumber | 30,000,000 bd. feet | 2,700,000 | |
| Christmas Trees | 850 trees | 2,000 | 2,902,000 |
| | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL AGRICULTURAL INCOME — 1956 | | | \$37,970,000 |

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TOTALS FOR 20 YEARS

| Year | Amount |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1937 | \$ 6,450,700 |
| 1938 | 5,670,300 |
| 1939 | 7,698,200 |
| 1940 | 8,206,700 |
| 1941 | 10,587,500 |
| 1942 | 11,973,200 |
| 1943 | 13,824,600 |
| 1944 | 19,047,000 |
| 1945 | 18,577,000 |
| 1946 | 22,260,000 |
| 1947 | 27,935,000 |
| 1948 | 27,070,000 |
| 1949 | 24,820,000 |
| 1950 | 30,637,000 |
| 1951 | 39,005,000 |
| 1952 | 42,473,700 |
| 1953 | 33,267,000 |
| 1954 | 31,364,000 |
| 1955 | 34,570,000 |
| 1956 | 37,970,000 |
| | |
| TWENTY YEAR TOTAL | \$453,406,900 |

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

| FIELD CROPS | Acreage | Totals |
|---|----------|---------|
| Alfalfa | 14,500 | |
| Barley | 60,000 | |
| Beans | 600 | |
| Corn | | |
| Grain | 5,500 | |
| Silage | 2,000 | |
| Hay, Mixed | 10,000 | |
| Irrigated Pastures | 61,000 | |
| Milo | 5,000 | |
| Oats | 1,000 | |
| Rice | 34,630 | |
| Safflower | 10,363 | |
| Sudan | 900 | |
| Sugar Beets | 740 | |
| Wheat | 3,129 | |
| | | 209,362 |
| | | |
| ORCHARD CROPS | | |
| Almonds | 4,000 | |
| Apricots | 160 | |
| Citrus | 655 | |
| Figs | 85 | |
| Grapes | 16 | |
| Miscellaneous Orchard Crops | 15 | |
| Olives | 940 | |
| Peaches | 105 | |
| Pears | 259 | |
| Prunes | 1,580 | |
| Walnuts, English | 1,064 | |
| | | 8,879 |
| | | |
| LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY | Head | |
| Cattle, Beef | 17,000 | |
| Cattle, Dairy | 24,000 | |
| Hogs | 5,000 | |
| Horses and Mules | 300 | |
| Sheep | 135,000 | |
| Poultry and Turkey Breeding Stock | 24,500 | |
| | | 205,800 |
| | | |
| APIARY | Colonies | |
| Bees, Registered (240 Apiaries) | 9,370 | |
| | | 9,370 |

NATURAL ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Water Resources: Sacramento River, Feather River, Stony Creek, Grindstone Creek and Butte Creek.

Water Storage: Shasta Dam on Sacramento River; Stony Gorge Dam on Stony Creek; East Park Dam on Stony Creek.

| Irrigation Districts in Operation: | Acres |
|--|----------------|
| Orland, U.S. Reclamation District—Stony Creek | 20,000 |
| Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District—Sacramento River | 54,435 |
| Jacinto Irrigation District—Sacramento River | 12,000 |
| Provident Irrigation District—Sacramento River | 12,520 |
| Princeton-Codora-Glenn—Sacramento River | 7,000 |
| Willow Creek Mutual Water Company—Sacramento River | 1,000 |
| Loam Ridge Irrigation District—Pumps | 1,200 |
| Western Canal Company—Feather River | 11,000 |
| Stony Creek Valley, Riparian Water Rights | 3,800 |
| Pump Irrigation from farm wells | 37,000 |
| TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER IRRIGATION | 158,955 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Orland-Artois Irrigation District | 18,000 |
|---|--------|

Other land suitable for irrigation:

| | |
|---|--------|
| West of present irrigation systems | 71,000 |
| Butte City District, East of Sacramento River | 25,000 |
| Stony Creek Valley | 4,436 |
| West of Orland on Stony Creek, below proposed Black Butte Dam | 15,000 |
| Sloping land and foothill valleys | 40,609 |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| ADDITIONAL ACREAGE SUITABLE FOR IRRIGATION | 156,045 |
|---|----------------|

| | |
|---|----------------|
| TOTAL IRRIGABLE LAND IN GLENN COUNTY | 333,000 |
|---|----------------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total Acreage in Glenn County | 880,000 |
| Acres in Farm Land | 319,000 |
| Acres in Range Land | 287,000 |
| Acres in National Forest | 221,568 |
| Acres of Commercial Timber Land | 113,000 |
| Board Feet of Standing Timber | 3,000,000,000 |

Species of merchantable trees: Sugar Pine, Ponderosa (yellow) Pine, Douglas Fir, White Fir, Red Fir and Incense Cedar.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Sawmills in Operation | 1 |
| Natural Gas Wells | 43 |
| Number of Farms in County | 1,825 |

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Lakes | Stony Gorge Dam and Packer Lake |
| County Parks | 5 |
| Forest Camp Grounds Improved | 54 |
| Visitors annually to National Forest areas | 30,000 |
| Forest Acreage | 221,568 |
| Elevation in Forest—Highest point | 7,450 |
| Trout Holding Ponds—Plaskett Meadows—Elevation | 6,500 |

Kinds of Fish:

- Mountain streams—Rainbow Trout, Steelhead
- Rivers—Striped Bass, Black Bass, Salmon, Shad, Catfish, Steelhead,
Rainbow Trout, Sturgeon.
- Lakes—Black Bass, Catfish, Sunfish, Crappie, Bluegill.

Rivers and Creeks: (Length in miles through Glenn County)

| | |
|---|----|
| Sacramento River | 40 |
| Black Butte River, a tributary of Eel River | 7 |
| Stony Creek, main stream | 68 |
| Stony Creek, north fork | 12 |
| Briscoe Creek | 12 |
| Grindstone Creek | 28 |
| Cold Creek | 6 |
| Willow Creek | 37 |
| Butte Creek | 12 |
| Walker Creek | 20 |

Estimated number of wild game:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Columbia Black Tail Deer | 10,000 |
| California Black Bear | 400 |
| Wild Ducks | 1,100,000 |
| Wild Geese | 350,000 |
| Ring-neck Pheasants | 100,000 |
| California Valley and Mountain Quail | 25,000 |
| Mourning Doves | 60,000 |
| Band-tail Pigeons | 15,000 |
| Beaver | 200 |
| Otter | 100 |

Estimated number of predators:

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Mountain Lions | 50 |
| Coyotes | 4,000 |
| Bobcats | 1,750 |
| Badgers | 150 |
| Raccoons | 17,000 |
| Skunks | 9,000 |
| Mink | 500 |
| Grey Fox | 6,500 |
| Red Fox | 200 |

Wild Game reported killed by Licensed Hunters and Trappers:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Deer — (Bucks, 859. Antlerless deer, 726) | 1,585 |
| Mountain Lions | 21 |
| Coyotes | 134 |
| Muskrats, trapped | 12,417 |
| Beaver | 13 |
| Raccoon | 46 |
| Otter | 1 |
| Bobcat | 1 |

GLENN COUNTY'S POSITION IN STATE PRODUCTION

Below is listed Glenn County's position in comparison to the 58 counties of California:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Land area | 35th |
| Ladino clover seed | 1st |
| Sheep and Lambs | 2nd |
| Packaged Bees | 2nd |
| Rice | 4th |
| Safflower | 4th |
| Hogs | 7th |
| Olives | 9th |
| Permanent pasture (irrigated) | 9th |
| Figs | 9th |
| Almonds | 10th |
| Corn and Milo | 11th |
| Prunes | 11th |
| Barley | 12th |
| Dairy stock | 12th |
| Oranges | 12th |
| Citrus | 13th |
| Alfalfa | 15th |
| Apricots | 19th |
| Pears | 20th |
| Wheat | 20th |
| Dry beans | 22nd |
| Walnuts | 22nd |
| Sugar Beets | 23rd |
| Cattle, all | 24th |
| Peaches | 24th |
| Commercial forest land | 28th |

WILDLIFE:

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| Geese | 1st |
| Ducks | 2nd |
| Muskrats | 2nd |
| Pheasants | 4th |
| Deer | 18th |

The following are commodities produced in the county that grossed over a million dollars each during 1956:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Alfalfa hay | 7. Ladino clover seed |
| 2. Almonds | 8. Lambs |
| 3. Barley | 9. Manufacturing milk |
| 4. Cattle | 10. Market milk |
| 5. Fat cattle | 11. Milled lumber |
| 6. Irrigated pasture | 12. Rice |

TWENTY YEAR PRODUCTION AND VALUE

| Year | Rice Cwt. | Rice Value | Barley Cwt. | Barley Value | Ladino Seed Pounds | Ladino Seed Value |
|-------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1937 | 382,000 | \$ 477,000 | 424,000 | \$ 572,000 | | \$ |
| 1938 | 208,000 | 270,000 | 319,000 | 398,000 | 6,500 | 4,000 |
| 1939 | 369,000 | 479,000 | 349,000 | 362,000 | 61,000 | 30,000 |
| 1940 | 409,000 | 511,000 | 317,500 | 259,000 | 119,000 | 96,000 |
| 1941 | 545,600 | 1,271,000 | 392,400 | 575,000 | 142,000 | 85,000 |
| 1942 | 361,900 | 1,231,000 | 258,300 | 408,000 | 141,000 | 106,000 |
| 1943 | 394,000 | 1,300,000 | 415,000 | 1,050,000 | 118,000 | 150,000 |
| 1944 | 850,000 | 2,678,000 | 701,000 | 1,658,000 | 325,000 | 569,000 |
| 1945 | 690,000 | 2,243,000 | 675,000 | 1,671,000 | 350,000 | 525,000 |
| 1946 | 1,050,000 | 4,500,000 | 700,000 | 2,233,000 | 440,000 | 560,000 |
| 1947 | 1,168,000 | 7,010,000 | 680,000 | 2,470,000 | 375,000 | 657,000 |
| 1948 | 840,000 | 4,200,000 | 1,112,000 | 3,172,000 | 670,000 | 1,106,000 |
| 1949 | 1,219,000 | 4,023,000 | 792,000 | 2,112,000 | 800,000 | 1,144,000 |
| 1950 | 900,000 | 4,050,000 | 651,000 | 1,510,000 | 2,280,000 | 2,736,000 |
| 1951 | 1,060,000 | 5,088,000 | 500,000 | 1,550,000 | 3,200,000 | 3,765,000 |
| 1952 | 1,500,000 | 9,000,000 | 500,000 | 1,700,000 | 4,650,000 | 4,500,000 |
| 1953 | 1,428,000 | 7,500,000 | 650,000 | 1,850,000 | 2,865,000 | 1,060,000 |
| 1954 | 1,400,000 | 6,300,000 | 750,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,915,000 | 1,053,000 |
| 1955 | 1,500,000 | 6,750,000 | 600,000 | 1,500,000 | 3,002,000 | 1,622,000 |
| 1956 | 1,500,000 | 6,400,000 | 750,000 | 1,690,000 | 3,050,000 | 1,525,000 |
| TOTAL | 17,774,500 | \$75,281,000 | 11,536,200 | \$28,540,000 | 24,509,500 | \$21,293,000 |

| Year | Prunes Pounds | Prunes Value | Olives Pounds | Olives Value | Oranges Boxes | Oranges Value |
|-------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1937 | 3,187,000 | \$ 63,000 | 1,743,000 | \$ 35,000 | 46,000 | \$ 43,000 |
| 1938 | 5,152,000 | 78,000 | 543,000 | 14,000 | 64,000 | 90,000 |
| 1939 | 3,552,000 | 108,000 | 1,066,000 | 79,000 | 71,500 | 110,000 |
| 1940 | 2,584,000 | 97,500 | 2,276,000 | 96,500 | 103,500 | 207,000 |
| 1941 | 2,709,000 | 95,000 | 4,018,000 | 285,000 | 58,000 | 133,000 |
| 1942 | 2,069,000 | 145,000 | 1,601,000 | 228,000 | 65,000 | 258,000 |
| 1943 | 4,056,000 | 335,000 | 3,874,000 | 846,000 | 85,000 | 340,000 |
| 1944 | 4,864,000 | 487,000 | 3,858,000 | 849,000 | 115,000 | 432,000 |
| 1945 | 6,000,000 | 600,000 | 2,690,000 | 464,000 | 85,000 | 340,000 |
| 1946 | 4,500,000 | 540,000 | 1,573,000 | 202,000 | 120,000 | 390,000 |
| 1947 | 7,000,000 | 500,000 | 4,479,000 | 444,000 | 78,000 | 187,000 |
| 1948 | 6,000,000 | 420,000 | 4,181,000 | 324,000 | 45,000 | 225,000 |
| 1949 | 5,500,000 | 385,000 | 1,763,000 | 190,000 | 86,000 | 301,000 |
| 1950 | 3,300,000 | 418,000 | 3,123,000 | 558,000 | 78,000 | 234,000 |
| 1951 | 5,544,000 | 612,000 | 4,000,000 | 812,000 | 105,000 | 368,000 |
| 1952 | 5,750,000 | 630,000 | 3,650,000 | 580,000 | 86,000 | 350,000 |
| 1953 | 4,550,000 | 550,000 | 1,250,000 | 112,000 | 125,000 | 625,000 |
| 1954 | 7,800,000 | 877,000 | 5,000,000 | 375,000 | 120,000 | 490,000 |
| 1955 | 4,600,000 | 759,000 | 1,350,000 | 160,000 | 100,000 | 400,000 |
| 1956 | 7,500,000 | 900,000 | 6,165,000 | 308,000 | 90,500 | 428,000 |
| TOTAL | 96,217,000 | \$8,599,500 | 58,203,000 | \$6,961,500 | 1,726,500 | \$5,951,000 |

| Year | Hogs Head | Hogs Value | Lambs & Sheep | | Sheep & Wool Value | Turkeys Pounds |
|-------|-----------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | | Marketed Head | Marketed Pounds | | |
| 1937 | 44,200 | \$ 707,000 | 72,000 | 1,319,000 | \$ 959,000 | 1,671,000 |
| 1938 | 32,000 | 448,000 | 61,000 | 977,000 | 685,000 | 2,319,000 |
| 1939 | 44,200 | 575,000 | 128,000 | 1,016,000 | 999,000 | 2,013,000 |
| 1940 | 35,000 | 436,000 | 106,700 | 1,245,000 | 1,110,500 | 1,693,000 |
| 1941 | 34,900 | 636,000 | 111,300 | 1,477,500 | 1,402,000 | 1,871,000 |
| 1942 | 28,900 | 749,000 | 116,200 | 1,550,000 | 2,018,000 | 1,358,000 |
| 1943 | 34,000 | 995,000 | 109,000 | 1,439,000 | 1,645,500 | 934,000 |
| 1944 | 41,000 | 1,104,000 | 139,000 | 1,500,000 | 2,059,000 | 1,975,000 |
| 1945 | 17,500 | 612,500 | 141,000 | 1,160,000 | 2,262,000 | 2,382,000 |
| 1946 | 16,500 | 725,000 | 121,000 | 1,372,000 | 2,248,000 | 1,482,000 |
| 1947 | 15,000 | 900,000 | 127,500 | 1,000,000 | 2,490,000 | 785,000 |
| 1948 | 20,000 | 950,000 | 112,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,415,000 | 500,000 |
| 1949 | 25,000 | 1,125,000 | 102,000 | 840,000 | 2,388,000 | 550,000 |
| 1950 | 28,000 | 1,175,000 | 110,000 | 1,000,000 | 3,526,000 | 1,265,000 |
| 1951 | 47,500 | 2,000,000 | 130,000 | 1,375,000 | 4,263,000 | 1,250,000 |
| 1952 | 52,000 | 1,672,000 | 169,000 | 1,630,000 | 4,753,000 | 1,325,000 |
| 1953 | 30,000 | 994,000 | 163,000 | 1,200,000 | 3,397,000 | 850,000 |
| 1954 | 20,000 | 720,000 | 150,000 | 1,200,000 | 3,140,000 | 1,140,000 |
| 1955 | 22,000 | 700,000 | 160,000 | 1,260,000 | 2,937,000 | 1,200,000 |
| 1956 | 19,000 | 650,000 | 160,000 | 1,100,000 | 3,195,000* | 1,000,000 |
| TOTAL | 606,700 | \$17,873,500 | 2,488,700 | 24,660,500 | \$47,892,000 | 27,563,000 |

* 1955 Incent

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

| Other Field & Seed Crops Cwt. | Other Field & Seed Crops Value | Almonds Pounds | Almonds Value | Walnuts Pounds | Walnuts Value |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 166,000 | \$ 225,000 | 2,046,000 | \$ 327,000 | 253,000 | \$ 25,000 |
| 123,000 | 184,000 | 1,623,000 | 178,000 | 105,000 | 10,000 |
| 65,000 | 100,000 | 2,961,000 | 267,000 | 221,000 | 19,000 |
| 118,000 | 137,000 | 2,016,000 | 302,000 | 1,203,000 | 63,000 |
| 165,000 | 283,000 | 471,000 | 170,000 | 509,000 | 37,000 |
| 226,000 | 283,000 | 1,999,000 | 480,000 | 517,000 | 39,000 |
| 103,000 | 253,000 | 1,416,000 | 481,000 | 896,000 | 140,000 |
| 73,000 | 180,000 | 2,700,000 | 918,000 | 558,000 | 69,000 |
| 97,000 | 309,000 | 1,900,000 | 741,000 | 542,000 | 90,000 |
| 118,000 | 300,000 | 2,000,000 | 744,000 | 492,000 | 97,000 |
| 127,000 | 427,000 | 2,000,000 | 680,000 | 587,000 | 91,000 |
| 129,000 | 554,000 | 1,250,000 | 286,000 | 550,000 | 85,000 |
| 193,000 | 501,000 | 3,000,000 | 650,000 | 1,237,000 | 159,000 |
| 91,000 | 407,000 | 3,500,000 | 1,085,000 | 929,000 | 141,000 |
| 66,000 | 361,000 | 3,500,000 | 1,050,000 | 1,166,000 | 212,000 |
| 112,000 | 578,000 | 3,750,000 | 1,025,000 | 1,085,000 | 199,000 |
| 223,000 | 895,000 | 3,300,000 | 780,000 | 920,000 | 155,000 |
| 268,000 | 1,205,000 | 2,225,000 | 587,000 | 875,000 | 123,000 |
| 502,000 | 2,842,000 | 1,150,000 | 460,000 | 800,000 | 214,000 |
| 1,995,000 | 1,871,000 | 3,900,000 | 1,560,000 | 1,032,000 | 228,000 |
| 4,960,000 | \$11,895,000 | 46,707,000 | \$12,771,000 | 13,477,000 | \$2,196,000 |

| Other Fruit Fresh & Dried Pounds | Other Fruit Fresh & Dried Value | Butterfat Pounds | Butterfat Value | Cattle & Calves Marketed Head | Cattle & Calves Value |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 5,313,000 | \$ 168,000 | 2,237,000 | \$ 783,000 | 4,000 | \$ 198,000 |
| 3,777,000 | 109,000 | 2,095,000 | 733,000 | 8,000 | 560,000 |
| 4,327,000 | 121,000 | 1,826,000 | 603,000 | 8,000 | 636,000 |
| 3,083,500 | 95,000 | 1,879,000 | 751,000 | 9,000 | 676,000 |
| 4,660,500 | 109,000 | 2,777,000 | 1,388,000 | 13,400 | 766,400 |
| 6,160,000 | 491,000 | 2,668,000 | 1,607,000 | 12,100 | 848,300 |
| 6,723,000 | 535,000 | 2,685,000 | 2,084,000 | 16,500 | 990,000 |
| 6,645,000 | 692,500 | 3,034,000 | 2,503,000 | 23,500 | 1,395,000 |
| 4,649,000 | 328,000 | 3,343,500 | 2,841,000 | 24,500 | 1,636,500 |
| 9,763,000 | 839,000 | 2,973,000 | 2,902,000 | 23,500 | 1,695,000 |
| 6,072,000 | 390,000 | 3,400,000 | 3,260,000 | 29,000 | 3,240,000 |
| 2,382,000 | 119,000 | 3,690,000 | 4,001,000 | 31,500 | 4,770,000 |
| 6,330,000 | 270,000 | 3,621,000 | 3,033,000 | 43,500 | 4,134,500 |
| 4,177,000 | 295,000 | 3,711,000 | 3,711,000 | 41,300 | 7,000,500 |
| 7,562,000 | 440,000 | 3,807,000 | 3,970,000 | 44,200 | 8,294,500 |
| 9,112,000 | 510,000 | 3,875,000 | 4,601,000 | 41,500 | 5,540,000 |
| 5,700,000 | 376,000 | 4,802,000 | 5,010,000 | 43,500 | 3,755,000 |
| 7,450,000 | 310,000 | 5,136,000 | 4,402,000 | 45,000 | 3,550,000 |
| 7,837,000 | 320,000 | 5,485,000 | 4,831,000 | 45,000 | 3,925,000 |
| 6,840,000 | 445,000 | 5,014,000 | 4,516,000 | 46,000 | 5,200,000 |
| 118,563,000 | \$6,962,500 | 68,058,500 | \$57,530,000 | 553,000 | \$58,810,700 |

| Turkey Eggs Each | Turkeys & Eggs Value | Pounds Packaged Bees | Honey Tons | Bees & Honey Value | Lumber & Logs Bd. Feet | Lumber & Logs Value |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 360,000 | \$ 473,000 | 20,000 | 135 | \$ 19,000 | | \$ |
| 696,000 | 777,000 | 22,000 | 200 | 27,000 | | |
| 267,000 | 485,000 | 18,400 | 138 | 26,000 | | |
| 99,000 | 303,000 | 19,700 | 270 | 34,000 | | |
| 219,000 | 509,000 | 19,200 | 165 | 30,000 | | |
| 204,000 | 503,000 | 33,300 | 216 | 83,000 | | |
| 486,000 | 415,000 | 37,000 | 246 | 86,000 | | |
| 642,000 | 1,002,000 | 48,000 | 178 | 166,500 | | |
| 841,000 | 1,205,000 | 30,000 | 114 | 76,500 | 500,000 | \$ 20,000 |
| 635,000 | 784,000 | 37,500 | 220 | 164,000 | 1,400,000 | 100,000 |
| 315,000 | 409,000 | 39,000 | 187 | 105,000 | 500,000 | 50,000 |
| 75,000 | 300,000 | 38,500 | 238 | 131,000 | 5,000,000 | 500,000 |
| 320,000 | 332,000 | 32,000 | 244 | 97,000 | 1,800,000 | 122,000 |
| 400,000 | 547,000 | 25,000 | 144 | 63,500 | 7,000,000 | 240,000 |
| 351,000 | 686,000 | 24,500 | 462 | 123,000 | 29,000,000 | 1,067,500 |
| 440,000 | 697,000 | 26,500 | 450 | 131,500 | 23,000,000 | 1,647,500 |
| 290,000 | 433,000 | 25,000 | 325 | 121,500 | 27,000,000 | 1,956,000 |
| 317,000 | 599,000 | 25,000 | 325 | 95,000 | 32,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| 376,000 | 477,000 | 32,000 | 425 | 125,000 | 37,000,000 | 2,600,000 |
| 400,000 | 436,000 | 38,000 | 400 | 143,000 | 39,500,000 | 2,902,000 |
| 7,733,000 | \$11,372,000 | 590,600 | 5,082 | \$1,847,500 | 203,700,000 | \$13,205,000 |

payments for wool included in value.

CHEMICALS USED BY THIS DEPARTMENT

INSECT CONTROL:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Benzene Hexachloride (BHC) | 233 Pounds |
| Bordeaux | 76 Pounds |
| Chlordane, 72% | 14 Pints |
| Chlordane dust, 5% | 50 Pounds |
| Cyanogas | 24 Ounces |
| DDT | 9 Gallons |
| DDT (powder) | 128 Pounds |
| Dieldrin | 15 Quarts |
| Dieldrin or Chlordane-treated bran | 2,975 Pounds |
| Malathion | 58 Quarts |
| Malathion (wetable powder) | 22 Pounds |
| Methyl bromide | 114 c. c. |
| Methyl bromide gas | 49 Pounds |
| Nemagon | 14 Ounces |
| Wetable sulphur | 29 Pounds |
| Copper sulphate | 4 Pounds |
| Medium spray oil | 96 Gallons |
| Spreader | 122 Pounds |

RODENT CONTROL:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Carbon Bisulphide | 10 Gallons |
| Pival-treated liquid | 4 Quarts |
| Strychnine-treated barley | 4,567 Pounds |
| Strychnine-treated milo | 226 Pounds |
| Strychnine-treated rice | 201 Pounds |
| Strychnine-treated wheat | 8 Pounds |
| Strychnine alkaloid | 234 Ounces |
| Strychnine sulphate | 75 Ounces |
| "1080" treated bait | 24 Pounds |
| Warfarin bait | 2,731 Pounds |
| Warfarin | 137 Pounds |
| Zinc-Phosphide-treated barley | 30 Pounds |

WEED CONTROL:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Amino Triazole | 148 Pounds |
| CMU | 136 Pounds |
| Dalapon | 328 Pounds |
| D-B Granular | 60 Pounds |
| Detergent | 203 Pounds |
| Diesel Oil | 1,656 Gallons |
| Esteron 10-10 | 177 Pints |
| Esteron 99 | 238 Gallons |
| Kerosene | 137 Gallons |
| Polybor Chlorate | 800 Pounds |
| Sinox | 63 Gallons |
| Sodium Arsenate | 25 Pounds |
| Stantox "64" | 2 Gallons |
| 2,4-D | 226 Quarts |
| 2,4,5-T | 23 Quarts |
| Telvar | 106 Pounds |
| Ureabor | 110 Pounds |
| Weedone "64" | 12 Gallons |
| Weedazol | 17 Pints |
| X-77 | 111 Pints |
| Spray material applied to shade trees | 15,100 Gallons |
| Spray material applied for weed control | 35,000 Gallons |

The Following Table Was Compiled From Commercial Pest Control Operators' Reports And From Permits Issued To Private Farm And Orchard Operators.

320 Permits were issued to use herbicides in 1956.

105 Permits were issued to use injurious materials in 1956.

| Crop | Acreage Treated By Aircraft | | Acreage Treated By Ground Rig | | Total Acreage Treated |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Herbicides | Insecticides | Herbicides | Insecticides | |
| FIELD CROPS: | | | | | |
| Rice | 20,502 | 17,128 | | | 37,630 |
| Corn | 230 | 991 | 1,388 | | 2,609 |
| Barley | 4,694 | | 3,721 | | 8,415 |
| Milo | | 438 | 965 | | 1,403 |
| Alfalfa | 12 | 5,286 | 90 | 2,138 | 7,526 |
| Ladino Clover | 5,021 | 10,777 | 5,276 | 2,199 | 23,273 |
| Sudan | | 380 | | | 380 |
| Beans | | 1,274 | | | 1,274 |
| Safflower | | 1,314 | | | 1,314 |
| Beets | | 451 | | | 451 |
| Tomatoes | | 225 | | | 225 |
| Pasture | | 202 | 1,928 | | 2,130 |
| Sunflower | | 40 | | | 40 |
| FRUITS & NUTS: | | | | | |
| Almonds | | | | 552 | 552 |
| Walnuts | | 35 | | 573 | 608 |
| Peaches, Prunes, & Apricots | | 384 | | 690 | 1,074 |
| Oranges | | | | 102 | 102 |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | | | | | |
| Weeds & Summer Fallow | 380 | | 2,778 | | 3,158 |
| TOTALS | 30,839 | 38,925 | 16,146 | 6,254 | 92,164 |

New legislation requires that a permit must be obtained from the Agricultural Commissioner's office before certain pesticides can be purchased. (Section 1080 and 1080.1 Agricultural Code.) The following is a list of materials for which a permit is necessary.

1. Pest control materials containing calcium arsenate, standard lead arsenate or copper acetoarsenite (Paris Green), in dust form.
2. Pest control materials containing tetraethyl pyrophosphate (TEPP).
3. Pest control materials containing parathion.
4. Pest control materials containing ethyl-para-nitrophenyl thionebenzene phosphate (EPN).
5. Pest control materials containing octamethyl pyrophosphoramidate (OMPA).
6. Pest control materials containing 0-0-diethyl-0-2 (ethylmercapto)-ethyl thiophosphate (systox) (demeton).
7. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D).
8. 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T).
9. 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCP).
10. 2,4-dichlorophenoxypropionic acid (2,4-DP).
11. 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid (Silvex).
12. Phosdrin (alpha-2-carbomethoxy-1-methylvinyl dimethyl).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REPORT — 1956

TESTED AND SEALED WITHOUT CORRECTION: TOTAL — 1,011.

- 33 Counter scales
- 18 Spring scales
- 30 Computing scales
- 47 Platform & Dormant scales
- 2 Tank scales
- 2 Hopper scales
- 32 Livestock scales
- 14 Vehicle scales
- 6 Meat Beams and Steelyards
- 2 Prescription scales
- 236 Weights
- 10 Vehicle tank meters
- 2 Bulk plant meters
- 167 Retail pumps and meters
- 75 Grease meters
- 2 Linear measures
- 142 Liquid capacity measures
- 188 Lubricating oil bottles tested for capacity
- 3 Farm holding tanks

TESTED AND SEALED AFTER CORRECTION: TOTAL — 137.

- 6 Counter scales
- 4 Spring scales
- 8 Computing scales
- 22 Platform & Dormant scales
- 5 Hopper scales
- 8 Livestock scales
- 19 Vehicle scales
- 2 Prescription scales
- 13 Weights
- 8 Vehicle tank meters
- 8 Bulk plant meters
- 30 Retail pumps and meters
- 3 Liquid capacity measures
- 1 Farm holding tank

TESTED AND FOUND TO BE OUT OF ORDER: TOTAL — 58.

- 3 Counter scales
- 3 Spring scales
- 3 Computing scales
- 15 Platform & Dormant scales
- 3 Hopper scales
- 4 Livestock scales
- 7 Vehicle scales
- 3 Meat Beams and Steelyards
- 7 Weights
- 1 Vehicle tank meter
- 7 Retail pumps and meters
- 1 Grease meter
- 1 Farm holding tank

EQUIPMENT CONDEMNED AND CONFISCATED: TOTAL — 1.

- 1 Liquid capacity measure

Signs Inspected: 374. (348 found correct, 26 were corrected).

Establishments visited during 1956: 266.

Certificates of inspection issued: 240.

ANNUAL RAINFALL AT WILLOWS, CALIFORNIA

78 YEARS — 1878-1956

| Year | Inches | Year | Inches | Year | Inches |
|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| 1878-1879..... | 7.01 | 1904-1905..... | 24.55 | 1930-1931..... | 9.85 |
| 1879-1880..... | 13.96 | 1905-1906..... | 19.85 | 1931-1932..... | 15.01 |
| 1880-1881..... | 13.85 | 1906-1907..... | 17.88 | 1932-1933..... | 7.79 |
| 1881-1882..... | 8.28 | 1907-1908..... | 13.44 | 1933-1934..... | 15.65 |
| 1882-1883..... | 8.45 | 1908-1909..... | 22.09 | 1934-1935..... | 19.62 |
| 1883-1884..... | 18.84 | 1909-1910..... | 14.36 | 1935-1936..... | 17.48 |
| 1884-1885..... | 7.80 | 1910-1911..... | 17.75 | 1936-1937..... | 16.40 |
| 1885-1886..... | 19.15 | 1911-1912..... | 11.26 | 1937-1938..... | 26.28 |
| 1886-1887..... | 8.07 | 1912-1913..... | 13.18 | 1938-1939..... | 6.82 |
| 1887-1888..... | 8.97 | 1913-1914..... | 29.18 | 1939-1940..... | 23.21 |
| 1888-1889..... | 10.30 | 1914-1915..... | 27.19 | 1940-1941..... | 40.50 |
| 1889-1890..... | 29.94 | 1915-1916..... | 18.11 | 1941-1942..... | 24.07 |
| 1890-1891..... | 19.01 | 1916-1917..... | 11.43 | 1942-1943..... | 15.68 |
| 1891-1892..... | 18.82 | 1917-1918..... | 11.90 | 1943-1944..... | 13.52 |
| 1892-1893..... | 27.30 | 1918-1919..... | 12.90 | 1944-1945..... | 16.94 |
| 1893-1894..... | 11.15 | 1919-1920..... | 7.70 | 1945-1946..... | 14.72 |
| 1894-1895..... | 26.04 | 1920-1921..... | 21.28 | 1946-1947..... | 12.28 |
| 1895-1896..... | 22.18 | 1921-1922..... | 13.44 | 1947-1948..... | 19.56 |
| 1896-1897..... | 18.82 | 1922-1923..... | 16.81 | 1948-1949..... | 15.59 |
| 1897-1898..... | 6.58 | 1923-1924..... | 8.86 | 1949-1950..... | 10.32 |
| 1898-1899..... | 13.05 | 1924-1925..... | 25.99 | 1950-1951..... | 17.48 |
| 1899-1900..... | 15.23 | 1925-1926..... | 18.44 | 1951-1952..... | 23.50 |
| 1900-1901..... | 17.49 | 1926-1927..... | 25.99 | 1952-1953..... | 19.70 |
| 1901-1902..... | 21.67 | 1927-1928..... | 17.54 | 1953-1954..... | 16.64 |
| 1902-1903..... | 17.10 | 1928-1929..... | 11.46 | 1954-1955..... | 14.57 |
| 1903-1904..... | 20.28 | 1929-1930..... | 16.37 | 1955-1956..... | 23.24 |

PLANT QUARANTINE

INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Number of Shipments Passed | 517 |
| Number of Plants Passed | 27,686 |
| Number of Shipments Rejected | 2 |
| Number of Plants Rejected | 40 |

INTRASTATE SHIPMENTS:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Number of Shipments Passed | 317 |
| Number of Plants Passed | 149,762 |
| Number of Shipments Rejected | 0 |
| Number of Plants Rejected | 0 |

APIARY INSPECTION

| | Apiaries | Colonies |
|--|----------|----------|
| Registered during 1956 | 240 | 9,370 |
| Entering County | 84 | 4,647 |
| Leaving County | 84 | 4,525 |
| Moving within the County | 152 | 6,532 |
| Inspected during 1956 | 56 | 1,711 |
| Infected with American Foulbrood | 13 | 32 |
| Burned for American Foulbrood | 13 | 32 |
| Infected with European Foulbrood | 2 | 2 |

COMMENTS

SEED CROPS:

Glenn County again leads the State and Nation in the production of Ladino Clover seed with over three million pounds produced in 1956. A million and half pounds of other crop seeds were also grown. This is an industry that did not exist twenty years ago.

LIVESTOCK:

For the first time since 1946 there was a drop in dairy production. Early in the year prices were not too favorable and many small dairymen turned to other means of livelihood, and their herds were heavily culled or sold outright. The abundance of good irrigated pasture and with the usual ample hay supply one is led to assume that this is only a temporary condition and that as the market improves a renewed interest will again be manifested. The total milk fat produced in 1937 was 2,237,737 pounds, as compared to the 1956 total of 4,516,000 pounds.

The sheep numbers were reduced to below the 1955 total. More cattle were reported moved to market this year on account of the heavy sales of dairy and feeder stock. Fat cattle sales were not much changed from other years. This movement of livestock has had the effect of showing an increase in total livestock production and values.

ORCHARD CROPS:

The past season was the best over-all year for orchardists in recent times. Almond, walnut and prune growers grossed a larger return than in any season yet recorded. Prices for almonds and prunes were particularly favorable and the tonnage was above average. A bumper crop of olives and new acreages coming into bearing brought the olive production to a new high. The olive and walnut acreage is now the largest in the history of the county. Statistics covering the past 20 years indicate a swing back to tree crops.

FIELD CROPS:

The total value of field crops was slightly under last year. This is accounted for in acreage cuts in some commodities, either by Government order, as in the case of rice, or for economic reasons.

SUGAR:

The sugar factory located at Hamilton City was first operated in 1905-6 under the management of Ed C. Hamilton, for whom the town was named. This plant has played an important part in the economy of the county over the past half century.

The Holly Sugar Corporation assumed management in 1936 and has operated it continuously except for three war years. At the present time there are about 50 year round employees, and during the campaign which runs from early August to late December about 250 people are employed. During the 1956 campaign 186,778 tons of sugar beets were sliced producing 450,786 hundredweight of sugar and 7,924 tons of molasses; and, in addition, over 2,000 head of cattle were fattened in their feed lot on beet pulp.

A Short History of the Development of Irrigation in Glenn County

The need for irrigation in the county was recognized as early as 1875. In May of that year a meeting was held in Colusa to discuss the possibility of irrigating the lands which at that time included Glenn County. Will S. Green, the father of irrigation in this area, was one of the instigators of this meeting.

John Boggs, George Parker, and others constructed a ditch from a point near Princeton from which they irrigated their lands. This project functioned only at times of high water.

Perhaps the earliest irrigation was carried on in the vicinity of Smithville (now Stonyford). John L. Smith constructed a ditch to divert water as power for his flour mill, and also to irrigate his alfalfa fields. Later a company called the Stony Creek Improvement Company built a ditch higher up on Big Stony Creek and irrigated a much larger acreage. As time went on many private irrigation systems were installed along the Creek. The Fruto Land and Improvement Company constructed six miles of ditch on the east side of Stony Creek, about three miles below Elk Creek, with the idea of irrigating their subdivision. Actually, several hundred acres of vineyards, orchards and alfalfa were planted.

In 1887 the first irrigation district under the Wright Law was formed. It was known as the Orland Irrigation District, and contained about 14,000 acres north of the creek opposite Orland. This district was soon abandoned.

In 1888 the Stony Creek Irrigation Company was formed. A ditch, taking water from the creek, was constructed. It started about at the site of the present South Diverson Dam and ran southeast for about nine miles. Another district was formed, comprising about 26,000 acres, including the town of Orland. This district, too, was soon abandoned. There were other projects formed, some on paper, others actually attempted along the lower reaches of Stony Creek. But until the present project was completed in 1910, none were very successful.

The one feasible plan advanced in the 1870's was the system we know now as the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District. On November 22, 1887 the Central Irrigation District was formed. The area of this district embraced 156,000 acres of land lying on the rich level plains of Glenn and Colusa Counties. Difficulties of a nature beyond the control of the sponsors of the district arose, which proved to be the undoing of the original plan.

Litigation and opposition in various forms denied water to the incompleting canal from 1887 until 1903. In September of 1902 the Central Canal and Irrigation Company was organized with the idea of delivering water to lands of the district. Construction work was started and carried on for several years under various changes in management. The unexpected opposition on the part of land owners to accept water for irrigation forced the company to abandon their plan of selling water. The Sacramento Valley Land Company was formed to purchase land to be subdivided into tracts and colonized for intensive farming. The Central Canal Company passed into the hands of the Sacramento Valley Land Company.

The year 1905 stands out as a milestone in the development of this system, as water was actually delivered to parts of the Glenn, Boggs and Parker ranches, which were being subdivided. This date by no means ended the troubled career of the Central Canal. Adversity clung to this project until the present Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District was formed on March 2, 1920.

The underground water supply for irrigation was first exploited by Henry B. St. Louis, a farmer west of Norman. In the spring of 1908, Mr. St. Louis drilled a large diameter well and installed a centrifugal pump driven by a gas engine. He received a good supply of water with which he irrigated alfalfa. Beginning with the first successful large pumping plant in 1908, water development for irrigation from wells has increased until most of the available underground supply is in use. The total acreage under irrigation in Glenn County at present is 158,955 acres, of this amount about 40,000 acres are watered from wells.

Farming by irrigation has continued to expand. When the High-Line Canal is finished, then will begin the work of developing water for use in the small mountainous valleys.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

By THELMA WHITE

Secretary, Colusi Historical Society

For more than a century sheep have played a vital role in the economy of Glenn County. In 1956 approximately 8¾ per cent of the County's total agricultural income was derived from the sale of sheep and wool.

Glenn County ranks first in the United States in the production of fat lambs and among the top three counties in California in numbers of stock sheep or breeding ewes, the count varying from 135,000-150,000 during the past few years.

A number of factors make this area a natural habitat for sheep; a mild climate; a relatively low rainfall; the topography of the low, bare rolling hills, covered in the spring with short, succulent native grasses particularly palatable to sheep; stubble fields and ladino and other permanent irrigated pastures for summer grazing; sparse population with correspondingly low dog population, an important factor since 58 per cent of the farmers gave dogs as the reason for not keeping sheep according to U. S. Annual Bureau survey.

The sheep industry in Glenn County has been more stable than in many areas for several reasons. The sheep are usually carried twelve months of the year on deeded land, while in many areas a portion of the early sheep operation is carried out on public lands. Since for the most part, the sheepmen own the lands on which they operate they are prepared to withstand fluctuating markets. The dependence of the grower upon mountain grazing has been eliminated by the development of a large acreage of ladino pastures in the valley during the 40's and early 50's. In years of short rainfall it is not now necessary to depend entirely upon grass in the hills for fattening spring lambs. Also the development within the last two years of a completely balanced pelletized ration composed of Ladino clover, alfalfa and sudan grass meal, bean and pea splits, vetch, sunflower, almond hulls, ground barley and milo, cottonseed meal, cane molasses, minerals and an antibiotic has stabilized the industry by further removing the necessity of spring grass. The pellets are fed to both lambs and ewes with remarkable results.

Today herders are little used here, except on stubble fields. Hill ranges are fenced as are valley pastures. Lack of skilled herders and their high cost when obtainable has been one of the prime causes in the rapid decline of flock numbers during the last decade.

Originally the Merino type ewe was used but in order to obtain a larger lamb, crossbred, white face grade ewes, Merino and Rambouillet, with an infusion of Corriedale, Columbia or Romeldale which are a short staple, fine wool type are bred to purebred black face rams, Hampshire, Suffolk or crossbred, a coarse, long staple, medium wool mutton type.

Until five to ten years ago midwestern breeders took crossbred ewe lambs from the area for farm flocks. It has now become more profitable to finish them out on Ladino clover; 95 to 98 per cent are now killed for meat.

About 10 per cent of all white face ewes are raised here. The balance are brought in from Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Recently the University has been advocating the local rearing of white faced ewes, as partial replacements both from the standpoint of cost and acclimatized stock. This is done by mating bucks of the Rambouillet, Romeldale and Corriedale breeds to our ewes.

The majority of the bucks used in this county are purchased from other areas. Only a few small flocks of purebred black face breeds are raised in the county.

Originally lambs in this area were dropped in the spring. Now the lambs are dropped in the fall and winter and go out as four months milk lambs or are finished on clover. This method has the added advantage of spring grass for ewe and lamb.

In order to stimulate the production of wool the national government is now offering an incentive payment to wool growers obtained from the last 75 per cent of tariff revenues on wool. A small percentage of this sum will be spent by the growers in compliance with the regulations of the incentive program in advertising the dual products lambs and wool. In 1956 a total of \$348,876.53 came to Glenn County growers from incentive payments on their 1955 wool crop.