Meeting with Committee of Ranchers Cotton Oil Co.
Bakersfield, California
June 14, 1961

With constant rumors trickling in to us about statements that have been made at various places, we have been in the dark and as yet we do not know the purpose of your Committee.

Before entering into a discussion, it would appear that a few minutes spent in reviewing the purpose of the seed program would be worthwhile.

1. The U.S.D.A. started experimental planting of cotton in this Valley in 1917. These experiments proved that Acala was best suited to this Valley.

2. In the early 1920's several varieties were grown on ranches.

3. Our neighbors saved their own seed and sold it for planting seed at the highest possible figure. As late as 1929 when we were short of good seed, some 2,000 tons were saved in the valley by growers but by this time no one wanted gin run seed so they had to mill it at a loss. This was after we had only one variety.

4. The Shafter Station was established in 1922 to carry on experiments. The County of Kern purchased the ground and leased it to the U.S.D.A. for 99 years.

5. Following this, due to the fact that the U.S.D.A. cannot sell or distribute seed, an increase and distributing organization had to be formed as a liaison between the breeding blocks and the growers. This was the start of the Distributors, a producers' non-profit corporation.

   It could not be organized under the Cooperative Marketing Act as that required that the produce of the members be sold for a profit. Planting seed is not sold for a profit.

6. The Distributors are charged with the duty of increasing 60 pounds of seed from the breeding blocks each year to a sufficient supply for every grower in the least possible time and at the lowest possible cost. This is done as seed in other areas sells at from $50 and more per ton higher.

7. Certain fundamental principles were set out, such as proper isolation, keeping fields clean and cleaning gin machinery before running pure seed and seed had to be sacked.

8. The price of seed was to be the average of price paid growers at ginning time during the seed saving season plus extra cost of handling.

9. The purpose was not to produce seed for a profit to any individual, group, or company regardless of the philosophy of operation. It is an industry-wide problem.

10. The extra costs were to be the average presented by all cooperators each year. The grower was to receive a return for his extra weeding costs and the cooperator for his out-of-pocket advances.

11. During the years and as late as 1951 we were short of planting seed at times. This caused loss to the growers in yield and stands. To get away from such losses, we provide for an ample surplus as an insurance policy.

    One can justify a surplus but there is no excuse for a shortage if seed could have been saved.

    We have tried various systems such as allocating a percentage of the total to each gin. We ran short of seed under this due to late picking or some gin decided they would not save at last minute.

    The carrying of this surplus does not penalize the general grower as to price. ~~The producers of the seed stand any loss~~.

    Suggestion that this surplus be carried over is not logical due to hazard of weevils and fungus in storage. Another reason is that there is a gradual improvement in seed each year.

12. The amount of surplus to obtain is not easy. When you stop and consider how difficult it is for one company to estimate their needs for seed and amount to treat and delint, one can imagine what it is to guess for 200 gins and 13,000 growers.

May 19, 1961

Mr. Dick Rathbone
Ranchers Cotton Oil Company
P.O. Box 248
Fresno, California

Dear Dick:

Here is a list of questions I would like to have answered by the co-op gin managers if possible and members of my committee.

I tried to get you on the phone but found you on the go again.

Add whatever additional you think we need and let's see what we can recover. As you are aware, W. L. Smith is quite disturbed because of his allegiance to the planting seed distributors and the Board of Directors. That is good and I don't think there is a man in our group that is opposed to the one variety and the desired results.

W. L. called me the next day and he had been to see Larry. He said Larry told him the co-ops have 5,000 tons of planting seed and the others 21000. That means we have approximately 20% of the seed. Previously we were informed it was 40 to 60%.

Dick, I trust you are conscious of the fact that under a Ranchers planting seed program direct with the Shafter Station with a token payment to the California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors a very substantial saving could be made to our co-op growers in addition to amortizing any previous co-op seed processing units if they elected to close them out.

Ranchers could sell at the established seed price, take their mill profit and reflect additional dividend earnings to growers. There would be no surplus pool, no carry over or risk requirements set aside, etc.

With a one variety program, and since you mill your poor seed first, Ranchers would always have a big stock of prime seed in the stack as a reserve for replant in case of a disasterous spring of replanting. Furthermore, each year you would come up with a big "Zero" of planting stock seed carry over.

We not only would handle all our co-op growers' seed for them (in and out) but could sell seed in Ranchers branded bags to independents and even line company free lance growers. These are only friendly overtures to growers who might be a little unhappy at times?

These are only suggestions of possibilities of streamlining for the benefit of the cooperating planting seed producing grower and also the cooperating members.

At the moment I think we are interested in removing some inequities which should materially benefit planting seed growers and bring about some savings to all growers.

As I have worked with the Committee I have become aware that this planting seed problem has been ruled with an iron hand by some one not too friendly to co-ops or independents.

Sincerely,

S/ Waldo W. Weeth

CC: Tilford Cheney
Lyman Griswold
Kenneth Frick

WWW:jj

How many tons of planting seed do you handle?

How many tons of this is produced from White Tag seed?

How many tons from Purple Tag?

Are you required to sack your seed at gin?
If yes, why?

Is your gin required to make a cash payment to the Planting Seed Distributors?
If yes, how much?

Did you ever have any seed go in the surplus pool or was it sold to other Co-ops?

What are your actual extra ginning costs on planting seed:

On sacks and twine?

On Storage?

Interest?

Taxes?

On Hauling and Distribution?

Insurance?

Are your growers aware that a sizeable contribution has been made to the Shafter Station for research or some facility each year over a period of years and this has been incorporated in the cost of the planting seed?

What acreage percentage of your growers' fields are disqualified?

In the short year that I have been a director of Ranchers I have found the planting seed co-op grower is getting a fair shake compared to the independent or line Company grower but there still exists some discrepancies in handling requirements and restrictions that should be corrected for co-op gins.

We are anxious to accumulate this material and have a committee meeting prior to a possible meeting date of June 14 with Larry Nourse.

Ranchers Cotton Oil

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

POST OFFICE BOX 240
PHONE Amherst 8-8285

May 25, 1961

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Member Gin Manager:

Ranchers Planting Seed Committee is anxious to obtain additional information on gin cooperators costs of handling planting seed.

Since some of the gin managers were not at the last Ranchers meeting, we would like the following information:

1. How many tons of planting seed do you handle? _____
2. How many tons of this is produced from White Tag seed? _____
3. How many tons from Purple Tag? _____
4. Are you required to sack your seed at the gin? _____
5. If yes, why? _____

_____

6. Is your gin required to make a cash payment to planting seed distributors? _____
7. If yes, how much? _____
8. Did you ever have any seed go in the surplus pool? _____

   Or was it all sold to other co-ops? _____
9. What are your actual extra ginning costs on planting seed? _____
10. On Sacks and Twine? _____
11. On storage? _____
12. Interest? _____
13. Taxes? _____

14. On hauling and distribution? _____

15. Insurance? _____

16. Other costs? (Itemize) _____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____

17. Are your growers aware that a sizeable contribution has been made to the Shafter Station for research or some facility, each year, over a period of years, and this has been incorporated in the cost of the planting seed?

_____

_____

18. What acreage percentage of your growers fields are disqualified? _____

In the short year that I have been a director of Ranchers, I have found the planting seed co-op grower is getting a fair shake compared to the independent or line company grower, but there still exists some discrepancies in handling requirements and restrictions that should be corrected for co-op gins.

We are anxious to assimilate this material and have a Committee meeting previous to a possible meeting date of June 14th with Larry Nourse.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Waldo W. Weeth
Chairman
Ranchers Planting Seed Committee

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
CROPS RESEARCH DIVISION
BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND

Cotton and Cordage Fibers
Research Branch

June 6, 1961

AIR MAIL

Mr. Larry B. Nourse, Manager
California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors
2201 F Street
Bakersfield, California

Dear Larry:

Thanks for your letter of May 29 and your usual promptness in keeping us advised of any moves or potential developments that may affect the smooth working of the cotton seed program you people have developed and that has functioned so effectively over many years.

We know of your demonstrated ability to keep all groups of the production industry there working harmoniously together, and we know that if there are any real or fancied problems which the Ranchers Planting Seed Committee have, you and your fellow officials of the Distributors will do your very best to work these out and keep the organization functioning as smoothly as it has in the past.

We join with your hope that nothing serious will develop from the situation you called to our attention.

Sincerely,

Henry Barker

Henry D. Barker
Chief of Branch

cc: M. W. Parker
J. H. Turner

COPY

May 29, 1961

Dr. H. D. Barker, Head of Section
Division Cotton & Other Fibre Crops
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Beltsville, Maryland

Dear Dr. Barker:

As has been our custom, this is to keep you informed of any moves that could be detrimental to our One Variety seed program before you are confronted with it from some other source.

Last year we added to our Price and Extra Charges Committee a large grower who had grown seed for years and is a producer of other certified seeds such as alfalfa. He expressed interest and last year he and some others formed a cooperative and built a gin. Due to the fact that they had only one unit and their area now is practically all sprinklered cotton, and we do not run sprinklered cotton through a gin that saves pure seed, he is no longer a producer of Green Tag seed. Perhaps he would have stopped growing seed anyway as he was rapidly going to sprinklers.

For some time now he has been talking at cooperative meetings expressing dissatisfaction with the way we operate the seed program and has written the attached letter regarding the matter. I am informed that these questions have been sent to cooperative gins that purchase planting seed, so since I received a copy of the letter and questions and one gin called me after receiving the questions, I do not feel they are confidential.

I do not feel that his suggestions will be carried out but it has a potential danger and they would never work out having two seed programs such as he suggests. In other words, our mutual agreement with your department is to serve all cotton growers and companies regardless of their color, creed, or philosophy of operation. It cannot be for one group or another. I refer to his letter from paragraph five on.

COPY

We have never claimed that a program cannot be changed in some details but there are fundamental principles upon which our program was based that have to be adhered to.

This copy of a letter so far is the expression of an individual and perhaps some of his committees but as I said, it might go farther.

I can assure you that our Board is still firm in the belief that our mutual agreement is sound and that the principles on which we operate have to be followed closely and that they appreciate your department's support in the One Variety seed program.

Hoping that nothing serious will develop from this, I am

Yours truly,

L. B. Nourse, Manager

vmf
Enc.

cc: Dr. Marion Parker
John Turner

SEED DATA
1959-1960

1. Members.
2. Acreage reproduction fields approved and rejected.
3. Tons produced.
4. Tons surplus.
5. Tons sacked.
6. Tons bulked.
7. Pool settlement billed and received.
8. Deduction for sacks not used on bulk seed.

Seed Data Totals

	1959-60 Coops	1959-60 Independents	1959-60 Total	1960-61 Coops	1960-61 Ind	1960-61 Total	
Grower Members	96	204	300				
Acreage Purple Tag	8694	50098	58792	10038	48296	58334	
Approved	5453	36361	41814	7340	35514	42854	
Rejected	3241	13737	16978	2698	12782	15480	
% Rejected	37.2%	27.9%	28.8%	26.8%	26.4%	26.5%	
Acreage White Tag	2015	2824	4839	1686	2412	4098	
Approved	1857	2579	4436	1616	2372	3988	
Rejected	158	245	403	70	40	110	
% Rejected	7.8	86		4.1%	1.6%	2.6%	
Tons Seed Produced							
White Tag		162	162		142	142	
Purple Tag	892	1612	2504	918	1657	2569	
Green Tag	3423	18968	22391	4357	19525	23882	
Total seed	4315	20742	25057	5275	21328	26593	
Tons Surplus Milled 58-59	380	5489					Purchased by Ranchers 18.50 SA Comp took their share Gave Ranchers $3000 for damage to oil run due to trash in bulk seed.
" " Milled 59-60	00	1979					Purchased by Producers & SA Comp 58.50
" " Reserves 58-59	00	1193					
" " Reserves 59-60	482	900					
Tons Sacked	1900	9013	10913				
" Bulked	2103	12303	14406				
Companies Sacking	5	10	15				
" Bulking	5	7	12				
Amt Billed Pool settlement	$27133	15221					
" Returned " "	42424	177698					
Deducted for sacks not used - Put int Reserve	00	5118					
In 1958-59	00	16139					

large figures are 1959-60
small figures are 1960-61

May 27-61

59-60

59-60 60-61

	Purple Ty		Green Ty		Total		White Ty		Purple Ty		Green Ty		Total	
Arvin Coop	695	918	560	416	1256	1334								
Bostwell							—	—	—	—	1841	3169	1841	3169
Bo Hamilton Jinny							—	—	—	—	572		572	572
SH Camp							—	—	400	449	1711	1267	2111	1716
Central Valley Coop	—		462	556	462	556								
Coberly West											566	992	566	992
Farmers Coop	—		156	157	156	157								
Farmers Firebaugh							—	—	—	—	301	282	301	282
Golden State			53	175	53	175								
H + H							—	—	—	—	125	186	125	186
Hamburg							—	—	—	—	611		611	—
Kanaah Delta Coop	—		297	382	297	382								
not Ramsen Kerman Coop	—										285	222	285	222
Kingsburg Cotton							162	142	597	757	2089	1198	2848	2096
Madera Coop	—		110	98	110	98								
Maple Leaf							—	—	—	—	208	142	208	142
Mc Farland Coop	197	—	825	929	1022	929								
Producers Coop							—	—	615	445	5552	7185	5397	7630
Richland Coop	—		88	312	88	312								
San Joaquin Coop							—	—	—	—	4069	4201	4069	4201
not in action Shafter Ginning Coop							—	—	—	—	505	373	505	373
Shafter Inter Ginning Co	—		167	147	167	147								
Stratford Coop	—		54	227	54	227								
Tule River Coop	—		462	439	462	439								
Tisalia Coop	—		186	197	186	197								
Wheel Patch Ginning Co							—	—	—	—	533	308	533	308
West Valley Coop	892		3423	328	4315	5275	162		1612		18968		20742	
	892	918	3423	4357	4315	5275	162	142	1612	1651	18968	15525	20742	21318

Your Seed Distributors is a California Non-Profit-Producers Corporation. It is considered as operating as a true Cooperative, by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the Berkeley Bank for Cooperatives.

The only difference between our operation and yours is -- that by our written agreement with the U. S. D. A. we are obligated to deal with all cotton gins and companies, and make available an ample supply of pure planting seed for every grower, in the least possible time and at the lowest possible cost.

The success of our 4-42 cotton is due to many things, but six in particular:

1. The Breeding and Research at the Shafter Experimental Station.

2. The Seed Increase Program.

3. Our One Variety Law under which we have operated for 35 years until it has become a way of life.

4. The excellent ginning practices being carried on by John and others.

5. The efficient selling that Russell and others are doing and the part that Ranchers Cotton Oil and other Companies are playing.

6. The 100% cooperation you as growers - give to - and receive from - the industry as a whole, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of California, the State Department of Agriculture and County Government.

COUNTY OWNERSHIP

I refer to Kern County, in particular, as they own the land upon which the Shafter Station is located and lease it to the U. S. D. A. for 99 years. The other Counties receive a benefit from this without putting up any money.

(might refer to fact that no Kern County Tax money is used)

Any one of these, by itself, would be of little value, but - combined - they have made this Valley the envy of every cotton growing area. This is the only place in the Nation, where all of these agencies cooperate 100% under a One Variety Law.

Due to Breeding and Research, our cotton is in demand by the mills - both Domestic and Foreign. It has the greatest strength, uniformity of fiber, and best spinning qualities of any cotton in the 1-1/16th and 1-3/32nd inch class in the world.

This uniformity is important to your gin, the oil and cotton mills. It makes for a smooth operation, thereby reducing their costs.

In 1955, our average yield per acre was 774 pounds, and in 1959, 1050 and Mr. Turner believes 1250 pounds is possible in the foreseeable future, with some gains in quality and staple.

Now highly bred seed and the resulting product - are no accident.

Station Staff

It takes a staff of 22 technical, and 20 non-technical men and women at the Shafter Station, who have spent years in training, and have had years of practical experience in breeding and research, to produce our 4-42 and keep it ahead of other varieties - with improvements each year. IT BECOMES MORE IMPORTANT EACH YEAR THAT WE KEEP THE LEAD.

Their work presents many interesting problems - but two things are little known.

1. The blooms on all plants that are selected for breeding, are tied up each morning before they open, to prevent cross pollinization by insects. This is why they can experiment with some 18 varieties on the same acreage, and still keep our strain pure.

2. When selected and approved plants are harvested, the seeds are sent to the U. S. D. A. Winter Garden, south of Mexico City. Due to their different growing season, these seeds are planted, and the increase is shipped back to Shafter in time to be planted the following April. This saves from 1 to 3 years in their breeding work.

INCREASE

Your Seed Distributors take 60 pounds of the improved seed from the breeding blocks each year - and through a system of contracts with your gin, and others, increase this to 25,000 tons in four years. An ample supply for every grower.

LEASED ACRES

The Distributors own 40 acres and lease another 58 acres close to the Station, and release it to the U. S. D. A., but pay all of the operating costs. Any funds, derived from the sale of surplus crops, go into the Research Fund.

Research

To carry on this work, the Distributors contribute between $60,000 and $100,000 to the Station each year, and from $25,000 to $40,000 to the University of California, for research in Fertilization, Irrigation, Weed Control and Nematode studies.

COST DOLLARS CONTRIBUTED

In addition to these amounts the U.S.D.A. supplies some $100,000 - the University of California some $60,000, and the crop surplus fund some $20,000 - or a rough total of $300,000, to keep our 4-42 cotton ahead.

PAST RESEARCH FUNDS-

To date, the amount of money contributed by the Distributors, has not been added to the price of Planting Seed. We have secured these funds -- from the sale of from 1000 to 1500 tons of Reserve seed -- carried over as an insurance against a bad season, and sold Out-of-State the following year.

Of late, Mexico, Arizona and some other States are trying to develop One Variety Programs and use their own seed, bred for their conditions. Therefore, our sales have dropped. If this continues, we may have to add a little to the price of Planting Seed, for Breeding and Research. In this way, each grower will pay a little toward the program. It might mean from three to seven cents per acre. I'm sure you couldn't spend this amount anywhere else, and get a larger return.

We have recently sent some 1500 letters to cotton mills about our 4-42 with a map, showing the San Joaquin Valley One Variety, and where other varieties are grown in California.

Nearly every day we receive letters from the mills, urging us to stay with our One Variety 4-42. Let me read you one. American Thread one of the largest Companies. R E A D. Others say that if we start mixing varieties, they will pull their buyers out of the Valley - we can't have this happen. This is why -- no matter what the cost, we must stay ahead in research, to maintain their confidence.

Now, Imperial Valley is not under the One Variety Law. They are growing a Rain Belt cotton, which has less strength, uniformity of fiber, and inferior spinning qualities than our 4-42, by actual test.

Beginning last year, a great deal has been said about this cotton, "Deltapine." Under the peculiar conditions they have in Imperial of climate, long growing seasons and an abundance of water, it does a little better than our 4-42.

One man in particular is obtaining unusual yields. HOWEVER, REMEMBER THIS: HE IS CONNECTED WITH A COMMERCIAL SEED BREEDING COMPANY - WHOSE ONLY INTEREST IN THIS VALLEY IS TO SELL SEED FOR PROFIT.

Last year you paid approximately $167 per ton for mechanical delinted and treated seed. They were selling a seed - that produces an inferior product - for $285 per ton F.O.B. and Arizona tells us, it went as high as $350 there.

ANOTHER POINT TO BE REMEMBERED IS THAT -- OFFICIAL FIGURES SHOW, THAT THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, IN IMPERIAL COUNTY, WAS ONLY 1.14 BALES ON SOME 60,000 ACRES. WE HAVE THREE AND FOUR BALE

YIELDS IN THIS VALLEY, WITH OUR OWN 4-42, AND OUR AVERAGE YIELD WAS ONLY A FEW POUNDS UNDER THIS ON SOME 833,000 ACRES.

There are 6 Official Tests, supervised by Mr. Turner and his staff, on various ranches, with replicated plots of Deltapine Smooth Leaf, and one observational planting in this Valley this year.

This cotton will be hauled to the Coachella Valley to be ginned, and sold. You can see these plots by contacting your gin manager or Farm Advisor, and see the cotton growing under your own conditions. There are 7 other tests with our own 4-42.

Official tests for the past four years in this Valley show that Deltapine has produced from .4 tenths to .8 tenths of a bale less per acre on Non-Wilt Ground, and from .8 tenths to 1 and .4 tenths bales less per acre on Wilt Ground, than our 4-42, and as you know, we have a great deal of WILT in this Valley and particularly in this area.

Last year, several thousand bales of 4-42 were purchased here, directly by the Mills to be ginned by their own specifications. If this should continue, and I understand it may, the Grade and Staple system -- that encourages the grower to demand higher grades at the gin -- to meet an unrealistic Government Loan value, even though some spinning qualities might be lost, may be on its way out. It this should happen -- inferior cottons will be in serious trouble -- whereas our One Variety 4-42, will always command a premium price.

These are some of the men that urge us to stay with our One Variety, and who ultimately determine what you receive for your cotton.

I hope, and feel sure, that we will be able to tell them that we are still 100% ACALA 4-42.

Now, in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to mention two things: First, last week and yesterday, we took trial runs over some cotton fields by plane to locate off-color cottons. Now in flying, I do not mean that we could say that, that field - or this field - is another variety -- but there is a difference in color, and we can spot the field on a map and drive directly to it, instead of going up and down each fence row as we did last year, after we discovered two growers out of 13,000 that tried to damage your sales of cotton.

There are only five of us, trying to protect your cotton reputation. We need your help. If you see any field that looks peculiar, give us a ring and we will do the rest.

Someone may say, I won't tell on a neighbor. Well, that neighbor is attempting to destroy your chances to make the most out of your cotton. He might just as well have entered your home and taken your valuables.

Second: we have something here that no other place in the world has -- A One Variety Community, with a high grade cotton, where a Mill may buy 5 bales or 50,000 and know what they are getting.

Mention this to your News Editors and Chambers of Commerce and urge them to talk about it when they mention cotton. It is good and cheap advertising.

When you buy a shirt or a dress, ask your merchant if it has California 4-42 in it. If enough people do this, he will eventually ask the people he buys from and I belive, we would be surprised how rapidly this would spread and how much it would help. We can each be an Ambassador for our One Variety 4-42.

It's been a pleasure to be here, Mr. Chairman.

EXTRA CHARGES COMMITTEE

1. Analysis of charges.
2. Tax rates.
3. Average costs from gins.
4. Information.
5. Pool breakdown 1948-1960.
6. Comparative seed prices 1953-1960.
7. Estimate of pool settlement based on tonnage.

CALIFORNIA PLANTING COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS

SPECIAL COMMITTEE
on
EXTRA CHARGES
1960 - 1961

Bakersfield, California
January 4, 1961

Extra cost of handling planting seed	$ 47.10
Average price of cotton seed to grower	45.23
Grower's Incentive & Pool Risk	35.67
SELLING PRICE OF SEED 1959-1960.....	$ 128.00

1. The figures on the tabulated sheet attached were presented by our Cooperators.

2. The figures below are not all average figures. Some are presented for Committee's information and are based on cost figures available from various sources.

3. Attached to this report are the following:
   a. Cooperators' cost figures. Names are deleted.
   b. Information sheets.
   c. Sheet showing pool settlement figures from 1948-49 through 1959-60.
   d. Projection of pool settlement to growers if sales of planting seed are 20,000 tons, 18,000 tons, 17,000 tons, based on price of seed including $10 for research, increase in oil mill seed price, and increase in extra charges and grower's incentive and pool risk.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

A. EXTRA GINNING:

Figured on the basis of 7 bales per hour, 2.8 tons of seed, and allowance of 1 hour for cleanup, loss of regular ginning charge, 1 hour or 7 bales at 50¢ per cwt, and 1,400 lbs. of seed cotton per bale..... $ 49.00

Cost of labor for 5 men for 1 hour at an average of $2.07 per hour (rates run from $1.90 to $2.25)..... 10.35

$ 59.35

At $7.75 per ton, ginning 2.8 tons of planting seed per hour, a gin will pay for the above loss in approximately 2½ hours.

This year's average is..... $ 7.63
Last year's charge was..... $ 7.50

This could be raised to..... $ 7.75

B. SACKS AND TWINE:

Actual cost of sacks based on 31 per ton.....	$ 7.16
Trucking on sacks.....	.25
Twine.....	.30
Possible loss of sacks.....	.23
Labor - average of 4 men at an average rate of $1.90 per hour (2.8 tons per hour).....	2.71
Actual cost.....	$10.65

This year's average is.....$10.43
Last year's charge was..... 10.00

This could be left at actual cost..... $ 10.65

The question of bulking planting seed in bulk containers came up at the last Extra Charges Committee meeting. During the seed saving season, the Distributors had their trucker weigh a container load of cotton seed in a 4' x 4' x 4' alfalfa seed container. The trucker was able to get 1,320 lbs. of fuzzy seed in this container. Cost of this wallboard container was $35.00. It has been estimated that the cost of containers such as these, in a number sufficient to store 1,500 tons of fuzzy seed, would be $80,000.

C. HAULING AND DISTRIBUTION:

The Distributors trucking charge includes one haul to, and one from storage plus handling Reserve Seed. Our cost averages $7.50 per ton total.

Some Cooperators handle seed one more time. Others have little or no cost. This year all Cooperators submitted last year's $10.00 per ton charge.

This year's average is..... $ 10.00
Last year's charge was..... 10.00

This should remain the same..... $ 10.00

D. STORAGE:

Storage figures were obtained from five locations -- three in Kern County and two in Fresno County.

1. 75¢ in - 75¢ out - 25¢ per month per ton for 9 months..... $ 3.75
2. A flat $4.00 per ton
3. A flat $3.50 per ton
4. A flat $3.50 per ton
5. 4¢ per square foot per month. One ton would cost $6.00 per month. 25 tons stacked over a one-ton area, or 150 square feet, would be 24¢ per ton per month.

Storage (continued)

This year's average is..... $ 3.70
Last year's charge was..... 3.75

This figure should remain the same..... $ 3.75

E. INTEREST

Average price of cotton seed paid to grower (this year).....	$ 52.39
Sacks (this year's charge).....	10.65
Hauling (last year's charge).....	10.00
Storage (last year's charge).....	3.75
Taxes (last year's charge).....	2.50
Insurance (last year's charge).....	3.75
Interest (last year's charge).....	3.60
Cash paid out per ton of seed.....	$ 86.64

6-1/2% for 8 months..... $ 3.71

This year's average is..... $ 3.62
Last year's charge was..... 3.60

The seed price is up. This should be raised to..... $ 3.70

F. INSURANCE:

The Distributors' insurance policy is a floater policy with a valuation of $707,500.00 covering all locations and transit with a rate of $1.56.

Outlying rates on specific locations run from $3.00 to $3.75.

This year's average is.....$ 3.66
Last year's charge was..... 3.75

This could remain the same..... $ 3.75

G. TAXES:

Our assessor and the Fresno County assessor have set a valuation of $35.00 per ton for 1961. Last year other counties were higher than Kern. They will not set the assessment value until February.

VARIOUS TAX RATES FOR 1961 BASED ON ASSESSED VALUATION - $35/TON

LOCATION	TAX RATE	COST PER TON
Tule River Cooperative, Woodville	6.49	2.27
Kimberlina Whse.	6.78	2.37
Gosford Warehouse	5.03	1.76
Conner Station Warehouse	5.55	1.94
Shafter-Wasco Gin	7.45	2.61
Maple Leaf Gin	7.47	2.61
Shafter Co-op	7.45	2.61
Minter Field	7.45	2.61
Buttonwillow Warehouse	6.79	2.38
Farmers Co-op	6.79	2.38
Producers Comanche	7.61	2.66
Arvin Co-op	7.61	2.66
Coberly-West Wheeler Ridge	6.12	2.14
SJCO - Lakeview and Sunset	6.13	2.15
SJCO - Bakersfield	7.49	2.62
SJCO - Chowchilla	6.901	2.42
SJCO - Cartmill	6.28	2.20
SJCO - Poplar	6.76	2.37
Weedpatch Ginning Company	7.57	2.65
Producers Fresno	5.87	2.05
Farmers Firebaugh	5.282	1.85
H & H Cotton Company	5.772	2.02
Kerman Cooperative	6.128	2.14
Golden State	5.683	1.99
Visalia Cooperative	6.05	2.12
J. G. Boswell	5.945	2.08
Central Valley Cooperative	6.3875	2.24
Stratford Cooperative	5.6425	1.97
J. H. Brothers Whse.	7.4925	2.62
Kaweah Delta Cooperative	6.81	2.38
Richland Cooperative	7.45	2.61
S.A. Camp - Wasco	7.87	2.75
S.A. Camp - Cawelo	7.93	2.78
S.A. Camp - Shafter	7.45	2.61
McFarland Cooperative	8.11	2.84
Driab Whse. - Fowler	5.29	1.85
Madera Cooperative	5.861	2.05

Taxes (continued)

Average of these figures..... $ 2.33

This year's average as reported by Cooperators.... $ 2.55
Last year's charge was..... 2.50

This could remain the same..... $ 2.50

H. RESEARCH:

Because of loss of Reserve out-of-State sales of planting cotton seed, where in past years the Distributors have been able to obtain adequate monies for Research, a necessity now arises where an additional charge must be added to the price of planting seed. Total tons saved in 1960-61 is 27,000. Monies necessary for Research $180,000. This will necessitate adding to the cost of planting seed in the extra charges, an amount of $10 per ton. This amount will be pro-rated at seed pool settlement time in the same manner as the Distributors' Handling Charge and will give the growers and Cooperators an increase in the Grower's Incentive and Pool Risk.

I. HANDLING CHARGE:

This will have to remain the same, or even be increased, due to the fact that we are continuing our surveys and our publicity program will have to continue to counteract propaganda from outsiders. If we have any trouble at the Legislature this year, this could increase costs considerably.

If we do not sell 18,000 tons of seed, the $6 will not be sufficient.

Last year's charge was..... $ 6.00

It would be safer to make this $ 6.50 per ton for 1960-61.

J. GROWER'S INCENTIVE AND POOL RISK:

Based strictly on assumption that 18,000 tons of seed will be sold this next season, the Grower's Incentive and Pool Risk will have to be increased $3.34 per ton. This increase will make available, at seed pool settlement time, from the Grower's Incentive and Pool Risk item, approximately a $10 per ton return to the grower, and a $2.50 return to the Cooperator. Attached are explanation sheets showing the end result on the Grower's Incentive and Pool Risk item figured on the basis of seed sales of 17,000 tons, 18,000 tons, and 20,000 tons at $150 per ton and using an oil mill crushing price of $53 per ton and a Reserve

Grower's Incentive and Pool Risk (continued)

price of $51 per ton. Also, results are shown on the basis of sales using $147 per ton, which would be the minimum with today's suggested Extra Charges. These items are figured on the basis of pro-rating the Research item and the Handling Charge item across all tons of seed produced.

K. SEED PRICE:

The average price of seed paid to grower increased by $7.16 over 1959.

If we add a Research item to the Extra Charges in the amount of $10,00, increase Extra Ginning 25¢, Sacks 65¢, Interest 10¢, Handling Charge 50¢, and Grower's Incentive and Pool Risk $3.34, the seed price for 1960-61 could be:

Extra cost of handling planting seed.....	$ 58.60
Average price of cotton seed paid grower.....	52.39
Grower's Incentive and Pool Risk.....	39.01
	$ 150.00

	1960	1961
Extra Ginning.....	$ 7.50	$ 7.75
Sacks and Twine.....	10.00	10.65
Hauling.....	10.00	10.00
Storage.....	3.75	3.75
Interest.....	3.60	3.70
Taxes.....	2.50	2.50
Insurance.....	3.75	3.75
Research.....	----	10.00
Distributors' Handling Charge.....	6.00	6.50
	$ 47.10	$ 58.60
Average price of cotton seed paid grower.....	$ 45.23	$ 52.39
Grower's Incentive and Pool Risk.....	35.67	39.01
	$ 128.00	$ 150.00

CALIFORNIA PLANTING COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS
1960-61 EXTRA CHARGES QUESTIONNAIRE

Extra Ginning	Sacks and Twine	Hauling	Storage	Interest	Taxes	Insurance	Distributors Handling Charge	Total	Company Remarks
1959-60 Extra Charges									
7.50	10.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.10	
8.00	11.00	10.00	3.75	3.80	2.50	3.75	6.00	48.80	
7.50	10.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.10	
7.50	10.35	10.00	4.00	3.96	2.50	3.75	6.25	48.31	
7.50	10.50	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.60	
7.50	10.36	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.46	
7.50	14.37	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	51.47	
7.50	10.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.10	O.K.
8.00	13.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.60	3.75	6.00	50.70	
7.50	10.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.10	1959-60 figures satisfactory
7.50	10.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.10	
7.50	10.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.10	
7.50	10.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.10	
8.25	10.35	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	48.20	Make spread $35 to $36
7.50	10.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.10	Have no cost figures
7.50	10.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.10	Costs listed reflect our costs
7.50	10.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.10	
7.75	10.43	10.00	3.75	3.27	2.52	1.05	6.00	44.77	
7.50	10.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.10	Satisfied to use average
7.50	10.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.10	of other cooperators
7.50	10.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.75	3.75	7.00	48.35	
8.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	3.60	2.75	4.00	6.00	48.35	
7.50	10.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.10	
7.50	10.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.10	
7.50	12.00	10.00	3.75	3.80	3.20	3.75	6.00	50.00	
8.00	10.00	10.00	3.75	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	47.60	
7.89	8.73	10.00	2.00	3.60	2.50	3.75	6.00	44.47	
198.39	271.09	260.00	96.25	94.03	66.32	95.05	157.25	1,238.38	
Average:									
7.63	10.43	10.00	3.70	3.62	2.55	3.66	6.05	47.63	

"D"

Pooling Comparison on 2 Seed Prices and 3 Tonnages

	$ 150.00 per ton	$ 147.00 per ton
Extra Charges	58.60	58.60
Average Oil Mill Price	52.39	52.39
Grower's Incentive & Pool Risk	39.01	36.01
	$ 150.00	$ 147.00

17,000 Tons

17,000 sold for planting		$ 2,550,000.00		$ 2,499,000.00
8,000 sold for crushing @ $53		424,000.00		424,000.00
2,000 sold to Reserve @ $51		102,000.00		102,000.00
		$ 3,076,000.00		$ 3,025,000.00
Pooling Price		113.93		112.04
Extra Charges with Research and Handling Charge Pro-rated		104.88		104.88
Grower's Incentive & Pool Risk		9.05		7.16
Grower	8.28		7.16	
Company	.77	9.05	----	7.16

* * * * * *

18,000 Tons

18,000 sold for planting		$ 2,700,000.00		$ 2,646,000,00
7,000 sold for crushing @ $53		371,000.00		371,000.00
2,000 sold to Reserve @ $51		102,000.00		102,000.00
		$ 3,173,000.00		$ 3,119,000.00
Pooling Price		117.52		115.52
Extra Charges with Research and Handling Charge Pro-rated		105.49		105.49
Grower's Incentive & Pool Risk		12.03		10.03
Grower	9.77		8.77	
Company	2.26	12.03	1.26	10.03

* * * * * *

20,000 Tons

20,000 tons sold for planting		$ 3,000,000.00		$ 2,940,000.00
5,000 sold for crushing @ $53		265,000.00		265,000.00
2,000 sold to Reserve @ $51		102,000.00		102,000.00
		$ 3,367,000.00		$ 3,307,000.00
Pooling Price		124.70		122.48
Extra Charges with Research and Handling Charge Pro-rated		106.82		106.82
Grower's Incentive & Pool Risk		17.88		15.66
Grower	12.69		11.58	
Company	5.19	17.88	4.08	15.66

COMPARATIVE PRICE FIGURES
1953-54 to 1960-61

"C"

	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957	1957-1958	1958-1959	1959-1960	1960-1961
Extra Ginning	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.20	7.25	7.25	7.50	7.75
Sacks & Twine	10.50	9.50	10.00	9.00	9.40	10.20	10.00	10.65
Hauling	12.50	11.50	11.00	10.80	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Storage	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Interest	3.75	3.75	3.25	3.75	3.25	3.25	3.60	3.70
Taxes	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Insurance	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Research	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10.00
Distributors' Handling Charge	4.00	4.00	4.75	4.75	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.50
	47.25	45.25	45.25	45.00	44.90	46.70	47.10	58.60
Average price of cotton seed to grower.....	53.93	60.00	45.96	62.15	52.09	42.65	45.23	52.39
Grower's Incentive & Pool Risk.....	26.82	26.75	27.79	27.85	28.01	35.65	35.67	39.01
SEED PRICE....	128.00	132.00	119.00	135.00	125.00	125.00	128.00	150.00

Seed Price - 1960-61:

1. Extra Ginning has been increased 25¢, Sacks and Twine 65¢, Interest 10¢, Handling Charge 50¢, Grower's Incentive and Pool Risk $3.34.

2. Research item in the amount of $10.00 has been added.

3. Average price paid grower increased $7.16 over last year. This plus increases in extra costs in handling planting seed and adding the Research item makes a total increase of $22.00 or $ .011 per pound.

INFORMATION "B"

1. Reserve Seed:

A. We saved - fuzzy seed 1,164 tons
mechanically delinted 213 tons

B. Part of the fuzzy seed developed a fungus on the lint that injures germination. Some samples were acid delinted. Some of these increased in germination and others did not.

We cannot afford to sell this for planting seed, which means that our Research fund willbe lower than ever.

We can sell this for oil purposes and possibly get our money back. It is possible there will be a sale for the mechanically delinted seed.

Our revenue from Reserve seed will be only $90,000 as against $147,000 last year.

2. Research:

A. The Directors voted last year to add $5 to the price of seed as a guess. We know now that we will have to raise $180,000, which means that we add $10 per ton, collected as we do our handling charge, or add $6.66 per ton to each ton produced. This is a must.

B. All we can do is guess. If we assume we will sell 18,000 tons of seed for planting due to decrease in acreage, the $10 or $6.66 will be sufficient.

3. Seed Saving:

A. We have more seed on hand than we expected to save due to incorrect figures supplied by some Cooperators when we checked totals.

B. This means that the spread to the grower this year will be low. To bring it up, we will have to raise the Grower's Incentive and Pool Risk item. If we bring it up to last year's share (grower - $17.06 and cooperator - $9.56) we will have to add $33.34 to this item.

4. Imperial Valley Seed Price:

The Distributors purchased some acid delinted and treated Delta Pine cotton seed from an Imperial Valley source last year. This seed was used by John Turner for testing purposes and cost the Distributors $285 per ton f.o.b. Imperial Valley. The average cost of ACALA 4-42 acid delinted seed last year was $210 per ton.

CALIFORNIA PLANTING COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS

_____	Tons saved at $52.00 =	$_____
197	Tons saved at $53.00 =	$ 10,441.00
_____	Tons saved at $_____ =	$_____
TOTAL 197		$ 10,441.00

	Average charges per ton of seed 1959-1960	Place your cost figures for 1960-1961 below
Extra ginning	$ 7.50	$ 7.50
Sacks and Twine Note: This included $2.95 for labor and twine. Actual cost of sacks for 1960-61 including freight based on 31 sacks per ton is $7.41.	10.00	$ 12.00
Hauling	10.00	$ 10.00
Storage	3.75	$ 3.75
Interest	3.60	$ 3.80
Taxes	2.50	$ 3.20
Insurance	3.75	$ 3.75
Organization expense	6.00	$ 6.00
TOTAL	$ 47.10	$ 50.00
Growers' Incentive & Pool Risk - $ 35.67 First $7.50 to grower - balance, if any, 50% to grower and 50% to company.		$ 35.67

How many tons of Green Tag seed will you need for your own use this coming season? -0-

Company name _____

CALIFORNIA PLANTING COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS
SEED POOLING INFORMATION
1948-49 THROUGH 59-60

Year	Tons Produced	Tons Sold for Planting	Planting Seed Price	Tons Sold for Crushing	Price Paid for Crushing	Tons Sold to Reserve	Price Paid for Reserve	Pooling Price	Average Seed Pr Paid Gr at Gin
1948-49	21,091	14,459	$ 131.00	4,799	Aver. $44.62	1,833	$ 85.00	$ 113.13	$ 75.6
1949-50	17,809	11,714	101.00	4,013	65.00	2,083	65.00	91.60	45.5
1950-51	23,100	22,603	160.00	-----	-----	497	70.00	150.06	100.6
1951-52	33,734	30,047	138.00	1,357	65.00	2,330	50.00	128.97	73.7
1952-53	35,226	29,679	130.00	4,508	Aver. 65.17	1,039	60.00	119.63	67.9
1953-54	23,441	19,883	128.00	1,910	63.00	1,648	65.00	118.27	58.9
1954-55	25,689	21,828	132.00	2,363	60.00	2,298	75.00	120.27	60.0
1955-56	25,300	19,333	119.00	3,903	Aver. 65.49	2,064	75.00	109.13	48.9
1956-57	24,598	18,909	135.00	3,964	Aver. 70.20	1,725	60.00	119.79	62.1
1957-58	24,322	16,219	125.00	6,484	Aver. 64.75	1,619	65.00	104.27	52.0
1958-59	26,861	19,792	125.00	5,875	78.50	1,194	50.00	111.50	42.6
1959-60	25,073	21,715	128.00	1,979	Aver. 56.87	1,377	51.00	118.15	48.2
Average	25,523	20,531	$ 129.33	3,430	$58.22	1,642	$ 64.25	$ 117.73	63.4

1. Decimal places have been left off the tonnages.
2. In some instances, where more than one price has been paid for crushing seed, an average has been used above.
3. The above will make slight differences in totals if anyone tries to balance a particular year, but this gives a key to the breakdown of the pooling arrangements.

ice Paid r Reserve	Pooling Price	Average Seed Price Paid Grower at Gin	Extra Cost of Handling Planting Seed	Growers Incentive & Pool Risk	Pooled Spread	Amount Paid to Grower	Amount Paid to Cooperative	State Acreage
85.00	$ 113.13	$ 75.68	$ 36.00	$ 19.32	$ 1.46	$ 1.45	$ ------	884,000
65.00	91.60	45.53	36.00	19.67	10.07	7.53	2.53	957,000
70.00	158.06	106.66	39.50	19.84	17.09	11.46	6.45	981,000
50.00	128.97	73.70	46.50	19.00	10.99	7.99	2.99	1,320,000
60.00	119.63	67.97	39.00	23.03	12.96	10.24	2.74	1,386,000
65.00	118.27	53.93	47.25	26.82	17.70	12.60	5.10	1,340,000
75.00	120.27	60.00	46.25	26.75	15.75	11.63	4.12	883,000
75.00	109.13	48.96	46.25	27.97	19.06	13.27	5.77	746,000
60.00	119.79	62.18	46.00	27.05	13.67	10.62	3.12	749,000
65.00	104.27	52.09	46.90	28.01	8.96	8.23	.73	711,000
50.00	111.50	42.66	46.70	38.65	23.73	18.62	8.11	732,000
51.00	118.15	45.23	47.10	36.67	26.62	17.06	9.56	875,000
64.25	$ 117.73	68.46	43.84	25.84	14.82	10.64	4.26	821,133

as been used above.
but this gives a key -

SURPLUS SEED

1. Reasons.

2. Letter calling for bids.

SURPLUS SEED

Reasons for decision to save surplus:

1. In early days reproduction seed was scarce and could not plant sufficient acreage to take care of acreage increases.

2. Tried allocating each gin a percentage of total to be saved. Some gins' fields were late and could not be picked, some gins decided last minute not to save seed.

3. In 1933 had to plant bollie seed and in some fields it would take 1250# of seed cotton to produce a bale and in other parts as much as 1500#.

4. When there was a shortage of seed one year, growers saved their own seed and tried to peddle it at a high price for planting seed.

5. As late as 1951 when we had an increase of over 700,000 acres, we ran short of seed.

6. For these reasons it was decided to save enough seed so as not to get caught short.

7. This surplus is milled each year to clean up seed settlements.
   A. This eliminates the hazards of weevils and fungus in storage which causes a loss.
   B. Milling the seed each year does not penalize the general planter of seed as to cost.
   C. The idea of carrying the surplus to sell to growers the following year is not logical as there are new improvements each year in the seed stocks.
   D. It could not be sold at a reduced figure for planting seed as it costs money to carry the seed and experience has shown that even though the idea is advanced that some growers prefer 2-year old seed, when it comes time to plant, no one wants old seed.

8. For the past several years the acreage has been uncertain so we could only guess as to amount to be saved.

9. Surplus is sold to cooperating mills on a % of planting seed produced the year previous.

May 27, 1961

Mr. E. J. Cecil
Ranchers Cotton Oil Co.
P.O. Box 248
Fresno, California

Dear E. J.:

We are now ready to receive bids on surplus planting seed for crushing.

There is an approximate total of 7,971 tons of prime, first picking planting seed. Of this, 1,117 tons is delinted only (black seed), which has always brought a higher figure than fuzzy seed.

Your share of this total is 1,594 tons.

We would appreciate a bid from you on the total amount.

If you are not the high bidder, you will be contacted by phone after the bids have been opened and you will be permitted to take your share at the high bid if you want it. If you do not want your share, it will go to the highest bidder.

We will open the bids on Monday, June 5, 1961, at 10 A.M., and you will receive a call before noon.

The seed is in convenient storage and is located at or near the following points: Arvin, Bakersfield, Corcoran, Buttonwillow, Cawelo, Firebaugh, Madera, Wasco, Fresno, Shafter, Weedpatch, Riverdale, and Visalia.

Type and tonnage of seed:

Fuzzy sacked	Fuzzy bulk	Delinted only-sacked	Delinted only-bulk
3,812 tons	3,042 tons	412 tons	705 tons

All bids will be on the basis of F. O. B. warehouse where stored. Payment is to be made on net weight of truck loads including sacks and seed. As usual this seed is considered sold on a contract basis.

You will arrange for and pay for all trucking and labor.

If you are unable to get your bid in the mail so we receive it by 10 A. M., Monday, June 5, 1961, please give us a call and your bid before 10 A. M. on Monday, the 5th.

Yours truly,

L. B. Nourse, Manager

vmf

CALIFORNIA PLANTING COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS
SEED POOLING INFORMATION
1948-49 THROUGH 59-60

Year	Tons Produced	Tons Sold for Planting	Planting Seed Price	Tons Sold for Crushing	Price Paid for Crushing	Tons Sold to Reserve	Pr fo
1948-49	21,091	14,459	$ 131.00	4,799	Aver. $44.62	1,833	$
1949-50	17,809	11,714	101.00	4,013	65.00	2,083	
1950-51	23,100	22,603	160.00	-----	-----	497	
1951-52	33,734	30,047	138.00	1,357	65.00	2,330	
1952-53	35,226	29,679	130.00	4,508	Aver. 65.17	1,039	
1953-54	23,441	19,883	128.00	1,910	63.00	1,648	
1954-55	25,689	21,028	132.00	2,363	60.00	2,298	
1955-56	25,300	19,333	119.00	3,903	Aver. 65.49	2,064	
1956-57	24,598	18,909	135.00	3,964	Aver. 70.20	1,725	
1957-58	24,322	16,219	125.00	6,484	Aver. 64.75	1,619	
1958-59	26,861	19,792	125.00	5,875	78.50	1,194	
1959-60	25,073	21,715	128.00	1,979	Aver. 56.87	1,377	
Average	25,523	20,631	$ 129.33	3,430	$58.22	1,642	$

1. Decimal places have been left off the tonnages.
2. In some instances, where more than one price has been paid for crushing seed, an average has
3. The above will make slight differences in totals if anyone tries to balance a particular year, bu to the breakdown of the pooling arrangements.

Example based on 1959-60 pool settlement

Total Extra Charges		$ 47 10
Av. price paid grower		45 23
Grower Incentive + Pool Risk		35 67
		128 00
Pooling Price of Seed		118 15
Total Deductions		
Extra Charges 42 10		
Av. Oil Mill 9523		92 33
Total Spread		25 82
Settlement:		
First 750 to grower		7 50
		18 32

If price of seed is not increa

+12.5

-12.5

59 60

45 23

1949-50	17,809	11,714	101.00	4,013		65.00	2,083
1950-51	23,100	22,603	160.00	-----		-----	497
1951-52	33,734	30,047	138.00	1,357		65.00	2,330
1952-53	35,226	29,679	130.00	4,508	Aver.	65.17	1,039
1953-54	23,441	19,883	128.00	1,910		63.00	1,648
1954-55	25,689	21,028	132.00	2,363		60.00	2,298
1955-56	25,300	19,333	119.00	3,903	Aver.	65.49	2,064
1956-57	24,598	18,909	135.90	3,964	Aver.	70.20	1,725
1957-58	24,322	16,219	125.00	6,484	Aver.	64.75	1,619
1958-59	26,861	19,792	125.00	5,875		78.50	1,194
1959-60	25,073	21,715	128.00	1,979	Aver.	56.87	1,377
Average	25,523	20,631	$ 129.33	3,430		$58.22	1,642

1. Decimal places have been left off the tonnages.
2. In some instances, where more than one price has been paid for crushing seed, an average has
4. The above will make slight differences in totals if anyone tries to balance a particular year, bu to the breakdown of the pooling arrangements.

Example based on 1959 – 60 pool settlement

Total Extra Charges		$ 47 10
Av. price paid grower		45 23
Grower Incentive + Pool Risk		35 67
		$ 128 00
Pooling Price of Seed		118 15
Total Deductions		
Extra Charges	42 10	
Av. Oil Mill	95 23	92 33
Total $ spread		25 82
Settlements		
First 750 lb grower		7 50
		18 32
50% grower 50% Cooperator		9 16
To grower	7 50 / 9 16	16 66
To Cooperator		9 16
		$ 25 82

If price of seed is not increa

	+ 12.5
	- 12.50
59 60	
45 23	

Price Paid for Reserve	Pooling Price	Drop below Selling Price	Average Seed Price Paid Grower at Gin	Extra Cost of Handling Planting Seed	Growers Incentive & Pool Risk	Pooled Spread	Amo Paid Grow
$ 85.00	$ 113.13	12.87	$ 75.68	$ 36.00	$ 19.32	$ 1.45	$ 1
65.00	91.60	9.40	45.53	36.00	19.47	10.07	7
70.00	158.06	[illegible] 94	100.66	39.50	19.84	17.09	11.
50.00	128.37	9.03	73.70	44.50	19.80	10.99	7.
60.00	119.63	10.37	67.97	39.00	23.03	12.94	10.
65.00	128.27	9.73	53.93	47.25	26.82	17.70	12.
75.00	120.27	11.73	60.00	45.25	26.75	15.75	11.
75.00	109.13	9.87	45.96	45.25	27.97	19.04	13.
60.00	119.79	15.21	62.15	45.00	27.85	13.47	10.
65.00	104.27	20.73	52.09	44.90	28.01	8.96	8.
50.00	111.50	13.50	42.65	46.70	35.65	23.73	15.
51.00	118.15	9.85	45.23	47.10	35.67	26.62	17.
64.25	$ 117.73	11.60	60.46	43.04	25.84	14.82	10.

…as been used above.
…but this gives a key…

…seed - Add'l charges deducted from Grower Incentive 12.50

59 60 1954-60 | 36 00 1948-49 | +12 50 48 50 1948-49 | 39 50 1950-51 | 52 00
45 23 | 75 68 | 75 68 | 100 66 | 100 66
23 17 | 14 32 | -12 50 6 82 | 19 84 | 7 34
128 00 | 131 00 | 131 00 | 160 00 | 160 00

118 15 | 113 13 | 113 13 | 158 06 | 158 06

3600 | 4850 | 39 50 | 55 00
104 83 | 25 68 111 68 | 75 68 124 28 | 100 66 140 16 | 100 66 152 66
13 32 | 145 | wrong 11 15 | 17 90 | 5 40

750 | 7 50
5 82 | 1 45 | This figure in RED INK | 10 40

65.00	91.60	9.40	45.53	36.00	19.47	10.07	7.53
70.00	158.06	[illegible]94	100.66	39.50	19.84	17.09	11.45
[illegible]0.00	128.97	9.03	73.70	44.50	19.80	10.99	7.99
[illegible]0.00	119.63	10.37	67.97	39.00	23.03	12.94	10.24
[illegible]5.00	[illegible]6.27	9.73	53.93	47.25	26.82	17.70	12.60
[illegible]5.00	120.27	11.73	60.00	45.25	26.75	15.75	11.63
[illegible]5.00	109.13	9.87	45.96	45.25	27.97	19.04	13.27
[illegible]0.00	119.79	15.21	62.15	45.00	27.85	13.47	10.62
5.00	104.27	20.73	52.09	44.90	28.01	8.96	6.23
0.00	111.50	13.50	42.65	46.70	35.65	23.73	15.62
1.00	[illegible]8.15	9.85	45.23	47.10	35.67	26.62	17.96
[illegible].25	$ 117.[illegible]3	[illegible]1.60	60.46	43.04	25.84	14.82	10.64

...een used above.
...this gives a key...

— Deduct changes [illegible] from [illegible] 12.50

59 60 1959-60 | 36 00 1948-49 | +12 50 48 50 1948-49 | 39 50 1950-51 | 52 00
45 23 | 75 68 | 75 68 | 100 66 | 100 66
23 17 | 14 32 | −12 50 6 82 | 14 84 | 2 34
128 00 | 131 00 | 131 00 | 160 00 | 160 00

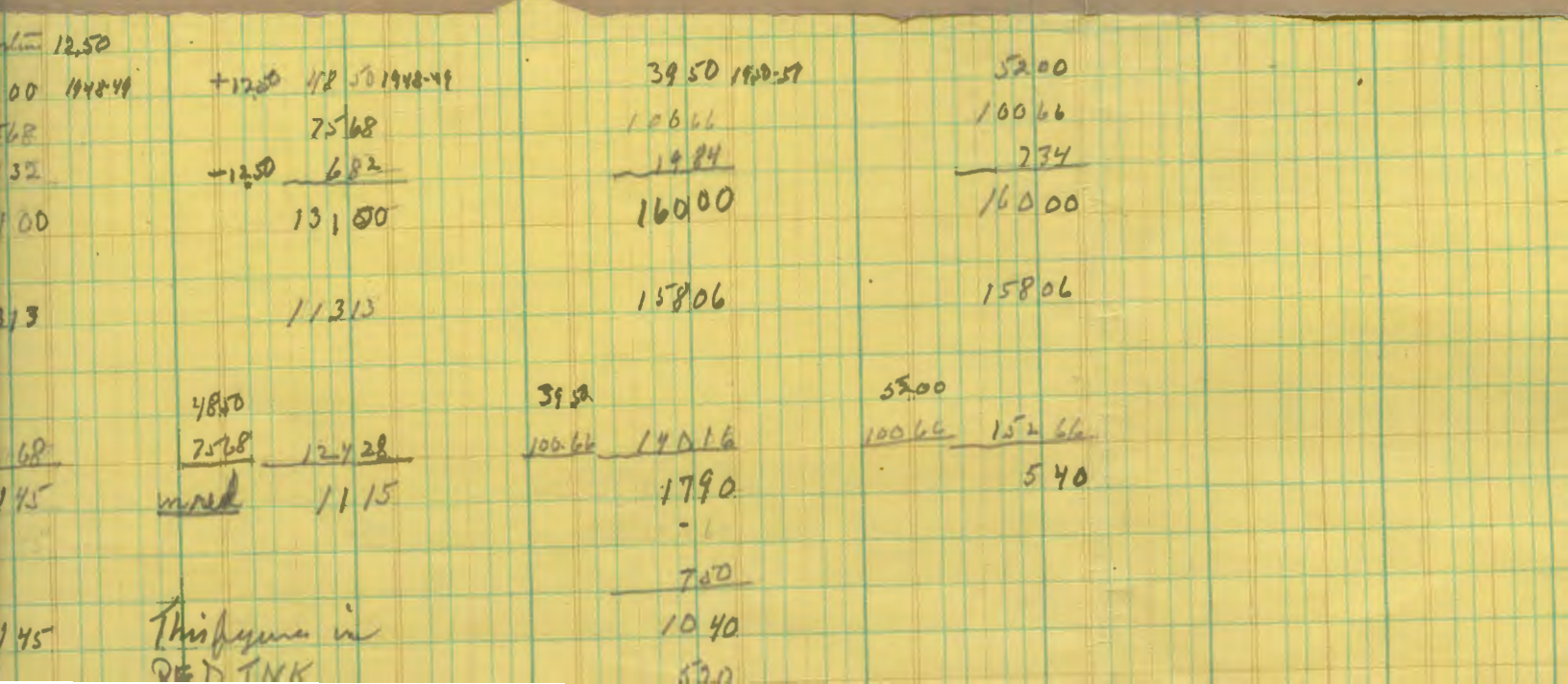
118 15 | 113 13 | 113 13 | 158 06 | 158 06

36 00 | 48 50 | 39 50 | 52 00
104 83 | 75 68 111 68 | 75 68 124 28 | 100 66 140 66 | 100 66 152 66
13 32 | 1 45 | [illegible] 11 15 | 17 90 | 5 40

7 50 | 7 50
5 82 | 1 45 | This figure in RED INK | 10 40
2 91 | 5 20

10 41 | 1 45 | 1 20 | 5 40
2 91 | 0 00 | 5 20 | 00

ow Price	Average Seed Price Paid Grower at Gin	Extra Cost of Handling Planting Seed	Growers Incentive & Pool Risk	Pooled Spread	Amount Paid to Grower	Amount Paid to Cooperator	State Acreage
	$ 75.68	$ 36.00	$ 19.32	$ 1.45	$ 1.45	$ ------	804,000
	45.53	36.00	19.47	10.07	7.53	2.53	957,000
	100.66	39.50	19.84	17.09	11.45	6.45	581,000
	73.70	44.50	19.80	10.99	7.99	2.99	1,320,000
	67.97	39.00	23.03	12.94	10.24	2.74	1,386,000
	53.93	47.25	26.82	17.70	12.60	5.10	1,340,000
	60.00	45.25	26.75	15.75	11.63	4.12	883,000
	45.96	45.25	27.97	19.04	13.27	5.77	745,000
	62.15	45.00	27.85	13.47	10.62	3.12	749,000
	52.09	44.90	28.01	8.96	8.23	.73	711,000
	42.65	46.70	35.65	23.73	15.62	8.11	732,000
	45.23	47.10	35.67	26.62	17.06	9.56	875,000
	60.46	43.04	25.84	14.82	10.64	4.26	921,133



45.53	36.00	19.47	10.07	7.53	2.53	957,000
100.66	39.50	19.84	17.09	11.45	6.45	581,000
73.70	44.50	19.80	10.99	7.99	2.99	1,320,000
67.97	39.00	23.03	12.94	10.24	2.74	1,386,000
53.93	47.25	26.82	17.70	12.60	5.10	1,340,000
60.00	45.25	26.75	15.75	11.63	4.12	883,000
45.96	45.25	27.97	19.04	13.27	5.77	745,000
62.15	45.00	27.85	13.47	10.62	3.12	749,000
52.09	44.90	28.01	8.96	8.23	.73	711,000
42.65	46.70	35.65	23.73	15.62	8.11	732,000
45.23	47.10	35.67	26.62	17.06	9.56	875,000
60.46	43.04	25.84	14.82	10.64	4.26	921,133

12.50
1948-49

+12.50 48.50 1948-49
75.68
-12.50 6.82
131.00
113.13

39.50 1950-51
100.66
14.84
160.00
158.06

52.00
100.66
7.34
160.00
158.06

48.50
75.68 124.28
11.15

39.50
100.66 140.16
17.90
-6
7.50
10.40
5.20
12.70
5.20

55.00
100.66 152.66
5.40
5.40
00

This figure in
RED INK

POOL SETTLEMENT

1. Regular.

2. Adding $7.50 for grower and $5.00 for cooperator in extra charges as guarantee.

DISTRIBUTORS OF CALIFORNIA A 4-42 ACALA PLANTING SEED

CALIFORNIA
PLANTING COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS
2201 F STREET
TELEPHONE FAIRVIEW 4-6538
BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA

ACCOUNT WITH

Attached you will find a statement of your account in relation to the total tonnage of seed produced in the State, and your total production including seed sold for planting, reserve and milling purposes.

In equalizing the pools of the State, all Growers will receive the same settlement, which is reflected in the pooling price shown. In order that all may receive the same amount for their seed, you are to make the following deductions, known as Costs of Handling Planting Seed, in your settlement with the Growers:

Extra Ginning	$ 7.50
Sacks and Twine	10.00
Hauling and Distribution	10.00
Storage	3.75
Taxes	2.50
Interest	3.60
Insurance	3.75
Distributors Handling Charge	5.1965
Total per ton	$ 46.2965
Average Cotton Seed Price to Grower per ton at ginning time	$ 45.23
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS PER TON	$ 91.5265

Pooling price of seed per ton		$ 118.1500
Total Deductions		91.5265
		$ 26.6235

TOTAL GROWER'S INCENTIVE AND POOL RISK
(Formerly called SPREAD)

DISTRIBUTION: First $7.50 to Grower
Balance split 50% to Grower
and 50% to Cooperator.

Grower's share of total	$ 17.0617	
Cooperator's share of total	$ 9.5618	$ 26.6235

You will notice by the Statement that your Company either owes money or is to receive money. IF YOUR COMPANY OWES MONEY, PLEASE SEND YOUR CHECK AT ONCE AS WE CANNOT MAKE FINAL SETTLEMENT UNTIL YOUR CHECK IS RECEIVED.

Yours respectfully,

L. B. Nourse, Manager

DISTRIBUTORS OF CALIFORNIA A 4-42 ACALA PLANTING SEED

CALIFORNIA
PLANTING COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS
2201 F STREET
TELEPHONE FAIRVIEW 4-6538
BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA

MANAGER-SECRETARY-TREASURER
L. B. NOURSE

August 3, 1960

ACCOUNT WITH

We submit the following statement of your account in the 1959-60 A 4-42 Seed Production Pool.

After equalizing all figures, the common pooling price is $ 118.15 per ton. This figure is based on the total seed value and the total seed production including both planting seed and seed purchased for the Reserve Storage and seed milled.

Your production of 1256.067 Tons @ Pool Price	$ 148,406.39	
Your sales of 1004.485 Tons Planting Seed @ $ 128.00 was	$ 128,574.07	
Gross value ~~ABOVE~~ BELOW the pooling value		$ 19,832.32
You have paid handling charges of $ 6.00 per ton on all planting seed sold, amounting to	$ 6,026.91	
The average pool prorate of these charges is $ or	$ 6,527.10	
Difference due ~~TO~~ FROM you on this charge		$ 500.19
NET AMOUNT DUE TO ~~FROM~~ YOU TO EQUALIZE POOL		$ 19,332.13
OIL MILL POOL (av. oil mill price) DUE TO FROM YOU		$ 243.90

NET AMOUNT DUE TO FROM YOU $ 19,576.03

NOTE: For your information, the total pool production of seed was 25,073 tons of which your total production represents 5.00 %.

DISTRIBUTORS OF CALIFORNIA A 4-42 ACALA PLANTING SEED

CALIFORNIA
PLANTING COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS

2201 F STREET
TELEPHONE FAIRVIEW 4-6538
BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA

MANAGER-SECRETARY-TREASURER
L. B. NOURSE

ACCOUNT WITH

The figures on Planting Seed ginned at the oil mill prices below were supplied by you when we established the Planting Seed price based on the average cotton seed price to grower.

As was explained at the Mid-year and Annual Meetings, these figures have been pooled in order to establish the average cotton seed price paid to grower which is $ per ton.
Since you will receive MORE LESS at the average price than you paid out at the prices below, you will OWE RECEIVE the following:

357.910	Tons Ginned @ $ 44.00	:	Value	:	$ 15,748.04
892.737	Tons Ginned @ $ 46.00	:	Value	:	41,065.90
	Tons Ginned @ $	:	Value	:	
	Tons Ginned @ $	:	Value	:	
	Tons Ginned @ $	:	Value	:	
	Tons Ginned @ $	:	Value	:	
1250.647	Tons Total (All Values)	:	Total Value	:	56,813.94
1250.647	Total Tons @ $ 45.2326197	:	Value	:	56,570.04
	Due To ~~From~~ You				243.90

NOTE: If there is a difference in the total tonnage reported by you in the January report and the final total figures on the Auditor's Voucher, this difference has been adjusted by multiplying the difference by the average cotton seed price to grower and ~~subtracting~~ - Adding the amount TO ~~FROM~~ the total value.

DISTRIBUTORS OF CALIFORNIA A 4-42 ACALA PLANTING SEED

CALIFORNIA
PLANTING COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS
2201 F STREET
TELEPHONE FAIRVIEW 4-6538
BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA

MANAGER-SECRETARY-TREASURER
L. B. NOURSE

IMPORTANT

SETTLE WITH YOUR GROWERS ON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

A. All settlements will be 25% on an acreage percentage and 75% on actual tons produced. Use $17.0617 per ton as the amount of Growers Incentive & Pool Risk to be distributed to your Growers.

B. Your total acreage is 1992 acres.

C. Your total tonnage is 1256.067 tons.

Figure your settlement as follows:

A. The Growers Incentive and Pool Risk is $17.0617 per ton, multiply this by your total tons. This gives the total cash to be paid out to all your Growers.

B. Take 25% of total cash, this gives you the total cash to be paid out on acreage percentage basis.

C. Divide this amount by your total acres. This gives the amount to pay per acre. Multiply this by each Grower's acres.

D. Take 75% of total cash and divide by your total tons. This gives amount to pay per each ton produced. Multiply this by each Grower's tons.

E. Total of C plus D equals total cash to be paid to Growers.

Grower's Name	Grower's Acres
	118
	190
	113
	133
	000
	48
	260
	310
	493
	320
Split ginning	7
Total	1992

SPECIAL DIRECTORS MEETING

1. Analysis of Research and University Grants.

2. Reserve seed.

3. Total University Grants 1950-1961.

DISTRIBUTORS OF CALIFORNIA A 4-42 ACALA PLANTING SEED

Manager

CALIFORNIA
PLANTING COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS
2201 F STREET
BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE FAIRVIEW 4-6538

MANAGER-SECRETARY-TREASURER
L. B. NOURSE

SPECIAL MEETING
DIRECTORS AND ADVISORY DIRECTORS

U. S. Cotton Field Station
Shafter, California
April 26, 1961

This report shows estimated Revenue from Reserve seed sales, disbursements from Experimental and Research Fund to May 1, 1961, estimated amounts needed to June 30, 1961, and total commitments for 1961-62.

In 1957-58 we assured the University we would support each project for at least three years up to $10,000 each. Attached sheet shows Grants to University from 1953-54. The three-year period is up now. Only one project says their project has been placed in the University budget requests for next year 1962-63.

Our Research fund has become depleted due to -

A. Decrease in out-of-State sales.
B. Having to crush fuzzy Reserve due to weevils and fungus in storage.
C. Have never added to price of seed for Research up to this year.
D. $10 per ton was added this year on estimated sales of 18,000 tons.

1. STRAIN TESTS:
   A. Location sheet showing tests for 1961 attached.
   B. These are becoming more valuable but costs are increasing due to:
      1. More tests.
      2. Distance travelled greater.
      3. More help is required.
      4. DPL has to be hauled to Indio.
      5. Had to purchase used pickup to transport scales.
      6. This year we exceeded our estimate by $2,000 but believe we can operate without another increase for the present.

		Budget 1961-62
C. Cost to May 1, 1961	$21,260.00	
Estimate to June 30, 1961	3,740.00	$25,000.00
Estimate for 1960-61		23,000.00
Over estimate		$ 2,000.00

D. Estimate for 1961-62.....$25,000.00

2. WEED CONTROL PROJECT: (A. S. Crafts) — Budget 1961-62

A.	Cash on hand July 1, 1960	$7,355.00	
B.	Cash needed to June 30, 1961	1,728.00	
C.	Estimated balance June 30, 1961	27.21	
D.	Request for 1961-62		$ 6,702.00
E.	Amount University contributes:		
	Salary - Kempen (Shafter)	$6,490.00	
	Administration (Davis)	1,250.00	$7,740.00
F.	Last year Grant was	$6,002.69	

3. NEMATOLOGY PROJECT: (D. J. Raski)

A.	Cash on hand July 1, 1960	$7,000.00	
B.	Cash needed to June 30, 1961	-------	
C.	Estimated balance June 30, 1961	1,000.00	
D.	Request for 1961-62 - $7,036.00		
	Balance June 30 - 1,000.00		
E.	Requested from Distributors		$ 6,036.00
F.	Amount University contributes		$ 750.00
G.	Last year's Grant was	$7,000.00	

4. IRRIGATION PROJECT: (R. M. Hagan)

A.	Cash on hand July 1, 1960	$8,415.89	
B.	Cash needed to June 30, 1961	8,415.89	
C.	Balance June 30, 1961	00.00	
D.	Budget request for 1961-62		$ 8,300.00
E.	Estimated amount University contributes		$10,842.00

	Distributors	University
Stockton	$	$ 9,156.00
Doneen - 1/10 time		1,686.00
Nelson - 1/2 time	3,143.00	
Summer help	2,557.00	
Garage	1,200.00	
Travel	700.00	
Supplies	700.00	
	$ 8,300.00	$10,842.00

F. Last year's budget $8,175.00

Agency Exp.

5. FERTILIZATION PROJECT: (R. M. Love)

			Budget 1961-62
A.	Cash on hand July 1, 1960	$ 6,850.00	
B.	Cash needed to June 30, 1961	15,370.00	
C.	Balance June 30, 1961	350.00	
D.	Requirements 1961-62	15,020.00	78,820
E.	Amount University donates	8,520.00	~~$8,520.00~~
F.	Request for 1961-62............	$ 6,500.00..........	$6,500.00
G.	Last year's budget	$ 5,532.00	

6. GREENHOUSES:

A.	Cost of foundation for government greenhouse	$ 4,350.00	
	Estimate	4,000.00	$ 350.00
B.	Cost of foundation and part of greenhouse for University	$ 5,938.00	
	Estimate	5,600.00	$ 338.00
	Over estimate		$ 688.00
C.	No expected expenditure this year....................		$ 00.00

7. COTTON LABORATORY:

A. Estimate for equipment.............................. $2,000.00

8. AERIAL SURVEY:

A.	Cost of flying all fields to locate other varieties	$ 2,378.00	Perhaps we can cut this amount by spot checks. We cannot afford to give up the idea.
B.	Estimate	3,000.00	
	Under estimate	$ 622.00	
C.	Estimate for 1961-62................................		$3,000.00

9. WEED AND ANGULAR LEAF SPOT SURVEY: This is combined with publicity also so it is hard to give accurate figures.

A. Estimated cost 1960-61 $3,550.00

B. Estimate for 1961-62............................... $3,500.00

10. BELL LEASE AND OHANNESON 40:

A. These figures are not included in totals as they return a profit. Just for information.

B.	Receipts to May 1, 1961	$21,463.39
C.	Rent, repairs, taxes, etc. to May 1, 1961	12,441.28
	Over................	$ 9,022.11

D. This amount may be reduced before June 30, 1961.

E. Unexpected expense this year:

1. Rework well, new bowls & lengthen column - $2,072.35
2. Penalty on 1959-60 cotton - 1,166.44

$3,238.79

RESEARCH FUNDS:

The following figures are estimates and final amounts will vary.
Seed was sold in Texas, Arizona, and some overseas.
Overseas seed was sold at $300 per ton.

RESERVE SEED:

Fuzzy seed sold for crushing due to weevils and fungus:		
703 tons @ $50 and $55		$ 37,897.00
Fuzzy treated and delinted:		
675 tons @ $150		101,250.00
		$139,147.00
1,378 tons purchased for Reserve @ $51		70,278.00
Gross estimate for Reserve		$ 68,869.00
Cost of carrying Reserve seed:		
Trucking, storage, insurance, taxes - 1,378 tons @ $7.00	$ 9,646.00	
Estimate for loss in weight and adjustments to keep program on even keel	$ 2,000.00	$ 11,646.00
Estimate for Reserve		$ 57,223.00
*Balance in Reserve fund June 30, 1960		91,521.00
Total estimated Reserve 1961-62		$148,744.00

Note:

Research figures from 1960 audit:		
Receipts		$123,087.00
Disbursements		135,903.00
Deficit	-	$ 12,816.00
Excess revenue 1959-60		79,337.00
		$ 66,521.00
Borrowed from growers' revolving fund		25,000.00
*		$ 91,521.00

ESTIMATED RESERVE 1961-62			$148,744.00
Disbursements from Reserve to May 1, 1961:			
Strain tests	$21,260.00		
Shafter Station	60,962.00		
Angular leaf spot and weeds	2,950.00		
Flying fields	2,378.00	$ 87,550.00	
Estimated amounts to June 30, 1961:			
Strain tests	$ 3,740.00		
Shafter Station	16,000.00		
Angular leaf spot and weeds	600.00		
Cotton laboratory	1,000.00		
University -			
Weed Project	6,702.00		
Nematology	6,036.00		
Irrigation	8,300.00		
Fertilization	6,500.00	48,878.00	136,428.00
Estimated Reserve	7000.00		$ 12,316.00 black ink
			Last year red ink.
Commitments and Proposed Expenditures for 1961-62:			
Strain tests	$25,000.00		
Shafter Station	77,000.00		
Laboratory	2,000.00		
Aerial survey	3,000.00		
Angular leaf spot and weeds	3,500.00		
Estimate of Grants for University that have to be paid before July 1 of each year. This year's Grants used as estimate	27,538.00	$138,038.00	

In discussing matters with our attorney, due to the fact that the Experiment and Research Fund was established by subsequent Resolution, it would appear that the only action needed at this time will be a motion by the Directors to the effect that all funds in the Experiment and Research Fund be allocated for the following uses, without mentioning amounts.

1. Defoliation studies on cotton.
2. Support of Shafter Experiment Station.
3. Mechanization studies.
4. Purchase of laboratory equipment.
5. Cotton strain tests.
6. Weed control studies.
7. Fertilization studies.
8. Irrigation studies.
9. Additional greenhouses.
10. Support U.S.D.A. Winter Garden in Mexico.
11. Nematology studies.
12. Plant disease studies.
13. Additional office facilities.
14. Any other, and all, projects which were contemplated by subsequent Resolutions and that will arise in the future in the way of experimental and research work on cotton.

Larry
L. B. Nourse, Manager

vmf

GRANTS TO UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
By
CALIFORNIA PLANTING COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS
For
COTTON RESEARCH PROJECTS
1953-54 1961-62

A.	Defoliation (Finished)	5 years		$ 115,000.00
B.	Weed Control - Start	1953-54	$ 10,000.00	
		1954-55	7,113.51	
		1955-56	3,162.51	
		1956-57	3,500.00	
		1957-58	4,636.69	
		1958-59	6,012.47	
		1959-60	5,945.44	
		1960-61	6,002.69	46,373.31
	Requested.....	1961-62	6,702.00	
C.	Irrigation - Start	1955-56	$ 6,700.00	
		1956-57	7,500.00	
		1957-58	7,800.00	
		1958-59	7,800.00	
		1959-60	7,500.00	
		1960-61	8,175.00	45,475.00
	Requested.....	1961-62	8,300.00	
D.	Fertilization - Start	1955-56	$ 7,500.00	
		1956-57	5,000.00	
		1957-58	7,836.19	
		1958-59	9,570.13	
		1959-60	9,570.13	
		1960-61	5,532.00	45,008.45
	Requested.....	1961-62	6,500.00	
E.	Nematology - Start	1958-59	$ 4,120.00	
	(Equipment purchased by University; bill sent to Distributors)		2,100.00	
		1959-60	5,106.00	
		1960-61	7,000.00	18,326.00
	Requested.....	1961-62	6,036.00	
F.	Entomology (Cost of greenhouse)	1960-61	$ 5,938.00	5,938.00
				$ 276,120.76

1961-62 27,538.00

303,658.76

Garegin before 53 value 80 000.00

378,658 76

Total requests by University for 1961-62:

Weed Control	$ 6,702.00
Irrigation	8,300.00
Fertilization	6,500.00
Nematology	6,036.00
Entomology	00.00
	$ 27,538.00

Put [illegible] in [illegible] Folder

Estimated Cash position
April 15 1961

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts						
Cash balance		128462 00				
Estimated -						
Handling chg - $1.50						
on 18000 Lin		117000 00				
Research $10						
[illegible] on 18000 Lin		180000 00		425462 00		
Disbursements						
Estimated to June 30 - 61						
Station [illegible]		25000 00				
Distributors		20000 00				
University grant		27538 00				
Berkeley Bank		150000 00				
Interest [illegible]		3500 00				
Bemis Bros.		10500 00		236538 00		
					188924 00	
Operating to June 30 1962						
Commitments		138038 00				
Distributors expense		85000 00			223038 00	
					- 34114 00	

		Cost of Research	Unexpected Expenses		Operating	University	Strain Tests	Shafter Sta. Salaries	Shafter Sta. Expense
1953	11956800								
1953-54	6292600		Greenhouse	1600000				49 891.19	
1954	18248400	10380600			6285000	3723000	555500	1999992	2989127
1954	5704200		Office Bldg.	5200000					
1954-55	9894100								
1955	149983	14831300			7215900	4265900	529700	49 282.00	
1955	8371900								
1955-56	7586300		Pension Fund	1382600					
1956	15958300	7793100			7250700	27178	567800	31 723.00	
1956	7000200		Bell lease	630000					
1956-57	6744400		Pension Fund	1379200				51,477	
1957	13744600	10377100			8002800	26066	504400	2252200	2895500
1958	6611800		Pension Fund	1300000					
1957-58	7949000							51,859	
1958	14560802	10340400			8057800	27340	972100	3837100	1248800
1958	1271500		Ohmanson 40	4000000					
1958-59	8054300		Pension Fund	1300000				88,071	
1959	8205400	19082300			8375900	2812100	1689700	3979400	4827700
1959	1281500		Pump Ream	33000					
1959-60	6652100		Reramping well						
	2500000	13590300	on Ohmanson	340000				72,561	
1960	9152100	[illegible]		[illegible] 00	9686100	26,709 00	2075400	511200	2194900
		863991		\$203118 00	548788	210312	68946	394874	

excess / Total unexpected expenses without adding to cost for Research

Operating: Increased 34000 per year in 7 years - Due to more help, increase in salaries - [illegible] operations

University: Dropped \$6000 in 7 years but more work being done as we put up \$30000 [illegible] that ended in 1956 -

Strain Tests: Increase \$15000 in 7 years due to increase in tests due to outside [illegible] University

Shafter Sta.: Increased \$23000 in 7 years due to more testing & expanded program in all lines -

Deficit 6000000

Deficit 5900000
2500000

			Cost of Research	Unexpected Expenses		Operating	University	Strain Tests	Shafter Salaries
Balance in Research June 30	1953	119568 00							
Excess Revenue Reserve Seed Sales	1953-54	62926 00		Greenhouse	16000 00				11
Balance in fund June 30	1954	182484 00	103806 00			62850 00	37230 00	5555 00	1999
Balance in Research June 30	1954	57042 00		Office Bldg.	52000 00				
Excess Reserve Seed sales	1954-55	98941 00							
Balance in fund June 30	1955	149983	148313 00			72199 00	42659 00	5297 00	49
Balance in Research June 30	1955	83719 00							
Excess Reserve Seed sales	1955-56	75863 00		Pension Fund	13826 00				
Balance in fund June 30	1956	159583 00	77931 00			72507 00	27178	5678 00	31
Balance in fund June 30	1956	70002 00		Bell lease	6300 00				51
Excess Reserve Seed sales	1956-57	67444 00		Pension Fund	13792 00				
Balance in Fund June 30	1957	137446 00	103771 00			80028 00	26066	5044 00	22522
Balance in Research June 30	1958	66118 00		Pension Fund	13000 00				57
Excess Reserve Seed sales	1957-58	79490 00							
Bal fund June 30	1958	145608 02	103400 00			80578 00	27340	5721 00	38371
Balance in Research June 30	1958	1575 00		Thompson 40	40000 00				88
Excess Reserve Seed sales	1958-59	80543 00		Pension Fund	13000 00				
Balance fund June 30	1959	82059 00	190863 00			83759 00	28121 00	16897 00	39794
Balance in Research June 30	1959	(12815 00)		Jump Research	33000				
Excess Reserve Seed sales	1959-60	66521 00		Reramping well					
Borrowed from Grower Reserve	" "	25000 00	135403 00	on Thompson	24000 00				72
Balance fund June 30	1960	91521 00	[illegible]		[illegible]	96861 00	26709 00	20754 00	51112
			813991		$203118 00	548788	210312	68946	39

excess / Total unexpected expenses without adding to seed for Research -

Increase 34,000 per year in 7 years - Due to more help increases in salaries - rate operations in 1956 -

Dropped $6000 in 7 years but more work being done as we put up $34000 for ... that ...

Increase $15000 in 7 years due to increase in tests due to outside contracts University

Increase in 7 years ... program ...

Estimated Reserve from sale of Reserve seed $90 000

Bank Loan 150,000 Deficit 60000 00

Balance in fund June 30 60 91,000

Est. cost of Research 60-61 150,000 Deficit 59 000 00

Borrowed from Reserve 60 25 000 25000 00

144,000 00

DATA
EXTRA CHARGE COMMITTEE
Jan., 6, 1960

1. Pool Settlements;

A. This is up to the committee with Floyd Nelson as chairman.

In 1955-56 we tried a split of 1st., $7.50 to Grower and the next $5 to thr Cooperator and the balance split 50-50/

This gave the cooperator more in proportion than the Grower so we returned to the 1st $7.50 to Grower and the balance split 50-50.

B. In past we have tried 100% on tonnage, 50-50 on tonnage and acreage but have always returned to the 75-25 settlement for the reason that the more you allow a man on a acreage basis the less some will do to save seed. Our maximum amount saved seems to be on the 75-25 split.

2. Reasons for decline in Research Fund;

A. Demand for see Out of State has been diminishing.

B. Since 1953-54 we have been bleeding the fund for greenhouses, office buildings, purchase of land and other items without adding to the price of seed for research. Some $276,000 has been expended this way.

C. Last year we had to sell some fuzzy seed at oil mill price due to weevils which reduced our research fund. This year some of our fuzzy seed developed a fungus on the lint which injures germination so it has had to be sold for crushing which made us some $100,000.00 short.

D. Last year we had to borrow $25,000 from the Growers reserve to bolster up our Research fund.

E. Unless we add $10 to the seed price this year we will have to borrow from the bank above the amount needed to carry Reserve seed as we did this year for operating expense

F. The Directors last year suggested that we add $5 to the price of seed.

G. No matter what we do we are guessing on a lot of items such as amount of seed we can sell, amount of Grants to be requested by University. Indications are now that the amount asked for will be increased.

Financial Picture
1960 - 61
Operating + Research -

		Adding $10 per Ton for Research #1	These
Receipts - Actual + estimated			
Cash in Bank 1/1/60 Actual	$ 63000.00		
Sale Reserve Seed estimated - 1000 T @ 53 53000.00; 350 T @ 150 52500.00	105500.00		
Handling charge ✓	108000.00		
Research added to price of seed $10 per T ✓	180000.00	$ 456500.00	
Disbursements -			
Amt needed to operate to June 30 1961 -			
Operating + Shafter Station est -	114000.00		
Amt of University Grants due in May	27000.00		
Amt owed Berkeley Bank due in August	150000.00		
Amt due Bemis Bag - due now	34000.00	325000.00	
	Surplus	$ 131500.00	

By our fuzzy Reserve developing a fuzzy we lost sale for planting seed or $100000 in revenue for Research -

Monthly operation costs Including Shafter research etc - 16000.00 7 months $ 112000.00

over 19500.00

Have no revenue coming in from July to February unless we borrow from the Berkeley Bank for Reserve Seed + operating expense as we did this year.

Get by without borrowing

If we add $10 we can possibly get by by borrowing only for Reserve Seed.

These figures based on estimated sale of 18000 tons of Planting feed

$4 per Ton Research #1	Adding $8 per Ton for Research #2	Adding $6 per Ton for Research #3	Adding $5 per Ton for Research.
	63000 00	63000 00	63000 00
	105500 00	105500 00	105500 00
	108000 00	108000 00	108000 00
$ 456500 00	144000 00	420500 00 108000 00	384500 00 90000 00 366500 00
325000 00	325000 00	325000 00	325000 00
$ 131500 00	95500 00	59500 00	41500 00
$ 112000 00	112000 00	112000 00	112000 00
19500 00	short 16500 00	short 52500 00	short 70500 00
Get by without borrowing	Have to borrow	Have to borrow	Have to borrow

Sale Reserve Seed estimated — 1000 T @ 53 53000.00; 3500 T @ 15 52500.00 — 105500.00 — 105500.00
Handling charge ✓ — 108000.00 — 108000.00
Research added to price of seed $10 per T ✓ — 189900.00 — $456500.00 — 144000.00

Disbursements —
Amt needed to operate to June 30 1961 —

Operating & Shafter Station est.	114000.00	
Amt of University Grants due in May	27000.00	
Amt owed Berkeley Bank due in August	150000.00	
Amt due Bemis Bag — due now	34000.00	325000.00
	Surplus	$131500.00

By our fuzzy Reserve developing a fuzzy we lost sale for planting seed or $100000 in revenue for Research —

Monthly operation costs including Shafter research av. — 16000.00 — 7 months — $112000.00
over — 19500.00 — Short

Have no revenue coming in from July to February unless we borrow from the Berkeley Bank for Reserve Seed & operating expense as we did this year.

Get by without borrowing

If we add $10 we can possibly get by by borrowing only for Reserve Seed.

Last year we borrowed $25000 from [illegible] Reserve to bolster up our Research fund —

On hand —

Office equipment	3500.00	
Stock Berkeley Bank	14700.00	
Ghannesen 40	40000.00	
Inventory sacks	21500.00	$79700.00

AUDIT 1959 -1960

REPORT

on

CALIFORNIA PLANTING COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS

Bakersfield, California

YEAR ENDED

JUNE 30, 1960

ROBERT A. CULLITON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
SUITE 104, 2030 TRUXTUN AVENUE
BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA

ROBERT A. CULLITON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
SUITE 104, 2030 TRUXTUN AVENUE
BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA

July 20, 1960

To the Board of Directors
California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors
Bakersfield, California

Gentlemen:

At the request of your secretary, Mr. L. B. Nourse, we have completed a Balance Sheet audit of the books and records of your organization for the year ended June 30, 1960, and submit herewith the following Exhibits:

EXHIBIT "A",	Operating Statement Year ended June 30, 1960
EXHIBIT "B",	Statement of Condition As at June 30, 1959 - 1960
SCHEDULE -1-,	Analysis of Research Fund As at June 30, 1960

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES:

All data submitted relative to revenues was examined and reconciled with the records. The expenditures were likewise verified by cancelled checks and supporting vouchers.

The operating statement covering your operations for the year is reflected on Exhibit "A". Following is a condensed Statement of Operations:

REVENUES:	
Outside Seed	$ -o-
Sacks, Twine, etc.	464 05
Handling Charges	133 978 35
Interest Earned	156 83
	$ 134 599 23
EXPENDITURES:	
Total Expenses	96 861 51
EXCESS REVENUES	$ 37 737 72

The total sales of Reserve Seed for the year amounted to $ 147 726 85; cost of seed sold, $ 59 763 67, leaving an excess of $ 87 963 18. Deducted from this amount are direct charges for treating, hauling, storage and insurance in the total amount of $ 8 625 72, thereby leaving a net revenue from the sale of Reserve Seed of $ 79 337 46.

This excess revenue was allocated to the Cotton Experimental and Research Fund per resolution passed by your Board of Directors May 19, 1951.

Outside Seed Sales resulted in no gain or loss as this seed is merely transferred from one company to another.

Sacks, Twine, etc. are furnished on a cost basis to members. A gain of $ 464 05 is shown in this account.

Handling Charges for the year amounted to $ 133 978 35. This is on a basis of $ 6 00 per ton.

Interest earned on Savings Account amounted to $ 156 83.

The Expenses for the year totaled $ 96 861 51 and are set forth in detail on Exhibit "A".

The excess Revenues over Operating Expenses amounted to $ 37 737 72, and are allocated as follows: 1959-60 Revolving Fund Credits, $ 12 737 72; Research and Experimental Fund $ 25 000 00.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION:

On Exhibit "B" is set forth a Comparative Statement of Condition as at June 30, 1959 - 1960; and the following is a condensed statement thereof:

	- 1959 -	- 1960 -
ASSETS:		
Cash on Deposit - Bank of America	$ 34 033 34	$ 147 263 52
Accounts Receivable	68 975 27	25 028 01
Inventories	7 018 92	6 060 46
Equipment - depreciated	2 281 96	3 559 11
Investments	13 509 02	14 700 82
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 125 818 51	$ 196 611 92

LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable	$ 6 766 32	$ 60 687 63
Notes Payable	-o-	-o-
Reserves	82 059 31	91 521 92
Revolving Fund - Prior year	5 328 23	31 664 65
Revolving Fund - Current year	31 664 65	12 737 72
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	$ 125 818 51	$ 196 611 92

Cash on deposit in the amount of $ 147 263 52 was verified with the records from bank statements and cancelled checks from the depository bank.

Accounts Receivable, $ 25 028 01.

An examination of the accounts receivable disclosed current amounts for Handling Charges of $ 13 232 57; Trucking, $ 1 378 70; Reserve Seed, $ 1 459 79 and Sundry Accounts, $ 8 241 28. No verification was made with the several debtors, but information on file indicated that this amount is reasonably accurate.

Inventories have been set up at market price as of June 30, 1960 at a value of $ 6 060 46 and consist of Reserve Seed, $ 4 537 59 and Sacks and Twine, $ 1 522 87.

Equipment consisting of office furniture, fixtures, equipment and seed stackers was verified with the records at a cost of $ 12 392 43. Depreciation has been set up on the records in the amount of $ 8 833 32; leaving net equipment as shown by the records of $ 3 559 11.

Investments made by your association consist of stock in the Berkeley Bank for Cooperatives in the amount of $ 14 700 82.

This completes the total assets of the association in the amount of $ 196 611 92.

Reserves in the amount of $ 91 521 92 are set up on the records and an analysis of this reserve fund will be found on Schedule -1- of this report.

The Liabilities of your Association total $ 60 687 63 and are made up of the following items: Accounts Payable: Shafter Station Expenses, $ 450 85,

Outside Seed and Trucking, $ 4 628 00; 1959-60 Seed Settlement $ 21 899 40; and Sundry Accounts Payable $ 11 809 98.

Revolving Fund Credits, $ 44 402 37. This amount is made up of the last two years credit which is shown in detail on Exhibit "B" appended hereto.

This completes all Assets, Reserves and Liabilities as shown by the records and disclosed during the examination.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the financial position of California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors at June 30, 1960 and the results of its operations for the year, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceeding year. Our examination of these statements was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

During the process of this examination, every courtesy and assistance was extended by your Mr. Nourse and staff and grateful appreciation is hereby expressed.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert A. Culliton
Public Accountant

RAC/i

CALIFORNIA PLANTING COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS
Bakersfield, California
OPERATING STATEMENT
Year ended June 30, 1960

R E V E N U E S

RESERVE SEED:			
Sale of Reserve Seed		$ 147 726 85	
Reserve Seed Purchased	$ 60 163 46		
Inventory July 1, 1959	4 137 80		
	$ 64 301 26		
Less: Inventory June 30, 1960	4 537 59		
Cost of Seed Sold		59 763 67	
GROSS REVENUE - RESERVE SEED		$ 87 963 18	
Less: Treating, Trucking, Storage and Insurance		8 625 72	
NET REVENUE		$ 79 337 46	
Allocation of Net Revenue:			
Cotton Experimental and Research Fund	$ 79 337 46		
OUTSIDE SEED:			
Total Receipts		$ 250 637 54	
Less: Disbursements		250 637 54	$ -o-
SACKS, TWINE, ETC.:			
Sale of Sacks, Twine, etc.		$ 128 616 35	
Purchases	$ 126 794 05		
Inventory July 1, 1959	2 881 12		
	$ 129 675 17		
Less: Inventory June 30, 1960	1 522 87		
Cost of Sales		128 152 30	
GAIN FROM SALE OF SACKS, ETC.			464 05
HANDLING CHARGES			133 978 35
OTHER REVENUES:			
Interest - Savings Account			156 83
TOTAL ALL REVENUES			$ 134 599 23

EXHIBIT "A"

EXPENDITURES

		1959
Agricultural Council of California	$ 273 91	224.23
Advertising	3 368 09	1718.60
Depreciation Expense	693 97	575.98
Director's Meetings	1 227 40	396.38
Germination Tests	2 761 25	3672.41
Hotel and Meals	3 614 96	3905.11
Legal and Auditing Expense	1 852 05	1800.00
Mileage and Transportation	13 157 86	12399.37
Office Rent and Supplies	9 993 64	8425.79
Office and Field Salaries	40 089 94	35037.63
Taxes	555 88	608.11
Payroll Taxes	3 102 60	
Tags, Bags and Rings	11 476 56	11844.91
Telephone and Telegraph	3 957 58	3150.58
Miscellaneous Expenses	735 82	83759.00
TOTAL EXPENSES FOR YEAR		$ 96 861 51
EXCESS REVENUE FOR YEAR		$ 37 737 72

ALLOCATION OF EXCESS REVENUES:

Revolving Fund Credits	$ 12 737 72
Experimental and Research Fund	25 000 00
	$ 37 737 72

-o-

464 05

978 35

156 83
599 23

EXHIBIT "B"

CALIFORNIA PLANTING COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS
Bakersfield, California
STATEMENT OF CONDITION
As at June 30, 1959 - 1960

	- 1959 -	- 1960 -	INCREASE *DECREASE
A S S E T S			
ASH IN BANK:			
Bank of America - Bakersfield Branch	$ 34 033 34	$ 147 263 52	$ 113 230 18
CCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:			
Seed and Handling Charges	$ 68 975 27	$ 25 028 01	$ 43 947 26*
NVENTORIES:			
Planting Seed and Sacks	$ 7 018 92	$ 6 060 46	$ 958 46*
QUIPMENT:			
Office Furniture and Fixtures	$ 7 501 88	$ 9 473 00	$ 1 971 12
Seed Stackers	2 919 43	2 919 43	-o-
	$ 10 421 31	$ 12 392 43	$ 1 971 12
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	8 139 35	8 833 32	693 97
NET EQUIPMENT	$ 2 281 96	$ 3 559 11	$ 1 277 15
NVESTMENTS:			
Berkeley Bank for Coops. - Stock	$ 13 509 02	$ 14 700 82	$ 1 191 80
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 125 818 51	$ 196 611 92	$ 70 793 41
R E S E R V E S			
tton Experimental and Research Fund	$ 122 059 31	$ 91 521 92	$ 30 537 39
ss: Purchase Ohanneson 40 Acres	40 000 00	-o-	40 000 00*
TOTAL RESERVES	$ 82 059 31	$ 91 521 92	$ 9 462 61
L I A B I L I T I E S			
COUNTS PAYABLE:			
Sundry Accounts Payable	$ 6 766 32	$ 38 788 23	$ 32 021 91
Due Growers for Seed Pooled	-o-	21 899 40	21 899 40
TOTAL ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	$ 6 766 32	$ 60 687 63	$ 53 921 31
TES PAYABLE:			
Berkeley Bank for Cooperatives	$ -o-	$ -o-	$ -o-
VOLVING FUND:			
1957-1958 Revolving Fund Credits	$ 5 328 23	$ -o-	$ 5 328 23*
1958-1959 Revolving Fund Credits	31 664 65	31 664 65	-o-
1959-1960 Revolving Fund Credits	-o-	12 737 72	12 737 72
TOTAL REVOLVING FUND	$ 36 992 88	$ 44 402 37	$ 7 409 49
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES	$ 125 818 51	$ 196 611 92	$ 70 793 41

CALIFORNIA PLANTING COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS
Bakersfield, California
ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL AND RESEARCH FUND
Year ended June 30, 1960

Balance in Fund July 1, 1959		$ 82 059 31
R E C E I P T S		
Cotton Sales	$ 21 344 67	
Cottonseed Sales	3 396 12	
Expense Refunds	2 961 44	
Sundry Receipts	50 00	
Berkeley Bank Dividend and Stock	812 24	
Sacks not used for Bulk Seed	12 463 80	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		41 028 27
		$ 123 087 58
D I S B U R S E M E N T S		
Experimental Station and Research Salaries	$ 51 112 68	
Shafter Station Expense	21 449 55	
Bell and Ohanneson Ranch Expense	13 166 19	
University of California Nematology Research	7 000 00	
University of California Weed Control Research	6 002 69	
University of California Fertilization Research	5 532 00	
University of California Irrigation Research	8 175 00	
Strain Test Research	20 754 76	
Public Relations	2 710 25	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		135 903 12
		$ (12 815 54)
Add: Excess Revenue 1959-1960 Reserve Seed Sales		79 337 46
Allocated from Revolving Fund		25 000 00
Balance in Fund June 30, 1960		$ 91 521 92

SACKS

1. New bags versus used bags.
2. State letter.
3. Analysis of cost using two sacks.
4. Paper sacks versus burlap.

ARKELL Safety Bag Company

6345 WEST 65TH ST., CHICAGO 38, ILL.

CABLE ADDRESS: ARKSAFE • TEL. PORTSMOUTH 7-6670

TWX Summit, Illinois 1244

ESTABLISHED 1896

•

FACTORIES: CHICAGO, ILL.
AND NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

June 1, 1961

California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors
2201 F Street
Bakersfield, California

Attention: Mr. L. B. Nourse

Dear Mr. Nourse:

Our representative, Mr. E. W. Sweeney, has asked us to quote our current prices on elastic multiwall bags for packaging 80 lbs. of delinted cotton seed. Our price is as follows:

11-3K "ARKSAFE" Exton Elastic Multiwall Bags 18 x 5 x 42" (3/45 Lb. Plies, Crinkled Approximately 15%) Brown Outer Ply, Brown Bottom Tape, Printed 1 Side 1 Color

Minimum Carload (45,000 Pcs.).....$231.85 M

This price is delivered Bakersfield, California, terms net 10 days.

Under separate cover we are sending you a sample in this size and construction for test purposes. If additional samples are necessary, we will be glad to furnish them to you.

We can make shipment approximately ten days to two weeks after receipt of an order, or sooner if your needs require it.

Yours very truly,

ARKELL SAFETY BAG COMPANY

Margaret Urick

Margaret Urick

MEU:jz

cc: E. W. Sweeney

Cost of sewing machines at Sims
light weight portable $325
heavy " " $750

BETTER ADHESIVES PACE HIGHER PAPER BAG AND LINER PRODUCTION

Constantly improved adhesive formulations and the existence of in-plant testing facilities enable a large protective paper products firm to improve line speed and efficiency and, at the same time, maintain rigid quality control standards.

Located on the waterfront at Newport News, Va., only a cannon burst away from where the ironclads *Monitor* and *Merrimac* fought their famous naval engagement many years ago, is the twenty-three acre plant of the Arkell Safety Bag Company, manufacturers of crinkled and standard multiwall bags, paper, covers, linings and other paper packaging products. The factory, moved from Brooklyn, N.Y. in 1947, has its own private railroad sidings for 24 freight cars, is within hauling distance of deep water facilities for shipping, and is located on mainline truck routes. Arkell is thus ideally situated to ship its products anywhere in the U.S. and the world.

One of the oldest companies continually manufacturing bags for protective purposes, Arkell invented creping paper for industrial liner purposes. Their bags and liners are used for packaging products such as chemicals, fertilizers and seeds which require absolute protection from all conditions of climate and storage. Extremely conscious of its reputation for quality, the company is constantly seeking ways of upgrading the ingredients which go into the manufacture of its many products.

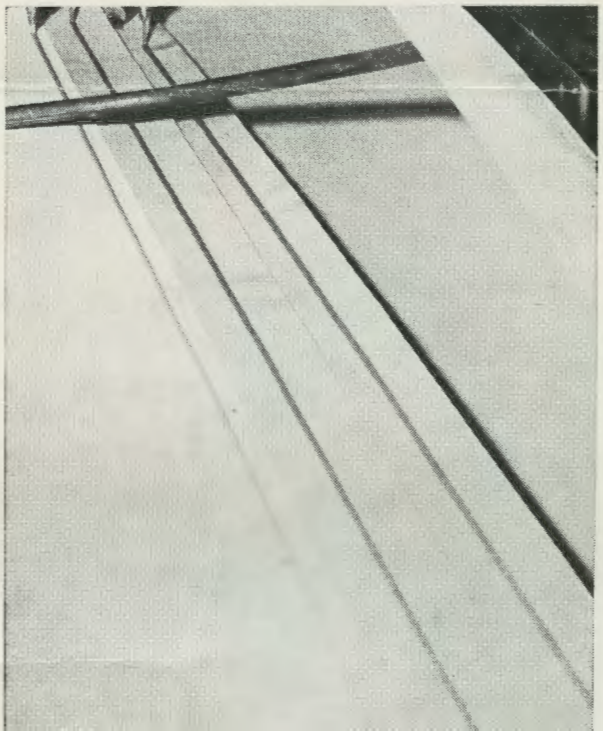
When Arkell first entered the manufacture of creped paper bags and liners, they formed the longitudinal seam of each by sewing, which created tiny needle holes that had to be closed up to improve the bag's weather resistance. Later on bags were made with a center seam. When machinery became available which could paste down the center seam, Arkell replaced the sewing method with adhesive seaming, thus obtaining better waterproofness. Thereafter most machinery for bag and liner manufacturing was adapted to the efficient use of adhesives.

As the speed and efficiency of the machinery were improved over the years, faster-tack adhesives were required. The net effect has been a see-saw in which adhesives required improved machinery, and the newer model machinery required ever better adhesive formulations.

Arkell finally reached a point where they required a specification adhesive in order to continue to make their products economically. They needed an adhesive which would consistently give them extreme wet tack, waterproofness, heat and cold resistance, flexibility under low temperature conditions, be non-migratory in terms of contamination to the packaged product, handle easily, have good shelf life, and be odor-free upon curing. Specifications and formulations were sought from a total of 44 different companies before Arkell found an adhesive manufacturer that could satisfy their rigid demands and high quality standards. Arabol Mfg. Co. proved to have the quality and standards which matched Arkell's own demands on its products, and a relationship began which has seen a steady improvement in adhesive formulations during the 12 years the two companies have collaborated.

Now Arkell runs 3, 4 or 5 ply multiwall bags. The company designed and built its own machinery and began the manufacture of elastic multiwalls about 20 years ago. At first, these machines were limited in output, and there were quality control problems from the start. However, as these machines were im-

RIBBON OF ADHESIVE flows in constant stream out of nozzle, left, to provide strongest seam closure at outer edge as crinkle bags are made in tuber machine.



Reprinted from PROTECTIVE PACKAGING
& PACKAGING TECHNIQUES, January 1961

proved, Arabol formulated less expensive, more efficient adhesives which incorporated all the properties required and speeded the workability of the adhesive to conform to the demands of the faster and better machinery.

In the bag company's tubing operation, waterproof plies of creped paper composed of two sheets of kraft with asphalt sandwiched in between, must be bonded together at the seams. Because the combination resists adhesive penetration and therefore lengthens cure-time, difficult obstacles are imposed which the adhesive had to overcome in establishing the required wet tack and final bond. To solve these problems, Arabol builds into their formulation certain agents which make the adhesive as stable as required by the various machines while wetting. Then, after application, the emulsion breaks very quickly to establish the necessary wet bond.

In actual operation, adhesive is delivered by the truckload to a special department located in a building adjacent to the main plant. Here the adhesives are remixed to achieve the proper consistency, and then fed by pipeline to the plant. On the line, the adhesive is applied on the outer edge of the seam via nozzle, like a ribbon, as the plies are being closed longitudinally in a continuous belt. The seam then is placed under pressure for a setting period as the tube moves forward, and finally bag lengths are cut off after the seam has been set. An inspector spot-checks the cut bags to make sure the adhesive has been applied uniformly and the tack has been properly set up. A waterproof seam is important, in order to provide continuous waterproof protection. The outside seam which is closed by Arabol adhesives has to be strong to achieve this end.

Research & Development Laboratories

Fully staffed research and development laboratories capable of making complete evaluations of all coatings and adhesives, and maintaining quality checks are maintained at Arkell's Newport News plant. Locally established techniques determine proper wet tack, fiber tear and other considerations of adhesive quality. The Brookfield Viscometer is used regularly to measure the viscosity of production samples of adhesive and a Weatherometer accelerates weathering conditions on the adhesive as a spot-check for aging qualities.

One of the company's proudest possessions is a pilot machine equipped to coat or laminate paper stocks with water emulsion or dispersion type adhesives. The experimental machine has been able to accelerate the development of new formations and circumvent costly interference with production when making a test run. The pilot machine is under constant development and modification to match the continuing changes in adhesive formulations and machinery capabilities.

Test data are sent by Arabol Mfg. Co. on every shipment of adhesive made to Arkell. The company's laboratories and its technical experts are available to check out and service any problem which Arkell or other customers may present to them. The continuing availability of this service has been of immeasurable assistance to the bag and liner company in maintaining its high quality standards.

TAKING A VISCOSITY READING in the Arkell quality control laboratory, located in the factory at Newport News, Virginia, as measured in centerpoises on the viscometer.

INSPECTING FOR GOOD TACK after bags have been cut to length and tack has been set up on the tubing machine line. Note stacked bags against plant wall.

DISTRIBUTORS OF CALIFORNIA A 4-42 ACALA PLANTING SEED

DIRECTORS:
L. POMEROY
FORD CHENEY
FLOYD NELSON
CARDWELL
A. HARNISH
KENNETH FRICK
C. JERRY RICE

CALIFORNIA
PLANTING COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS
2201 F STREET
BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE FAIRVIEW 4-6538

MANAGER-SECRETARY-TREASURER
L. B. NOURSE

April 30, 1959

SEED SACKS FOR 1959
COTTON PLANTING SEED

It was reported at the Mid-year Meeting:

1. As in the past, ALL COTTON PLANTING SEED must be put in new burlap bags.

2. The Distributors have ordered a supply for all Cooperators, based on last year's use.

3. Notify the Distributors the number you will require as soon as possible.

A few have advanced the idea that they should be permitted to use last year's bags over again this year.

There are several reasons that this is not a logical idea:

1. We have just completed tests which show:

   A. Used bags lose 23% in tensil strength over a new bag. This could cause the loss of valuable seed by breakage.

   B. A new bag containing mercury-poisoned seed contains..... 3.7 mg mercury
   A bag cleaned by being blown out & turned contains..... 2.9 mg mercury
   A bag cleaned by washing contains..... 1.5 mg mercury
   Washing makes a sack useless.
   NOTE: If any of these bags were accidently used again on seed that was not treated, the State would condemn those sacks and investigate the balance of the lots. Besides this, no mill could take a chance on using the surplus for crushing and we could not take a chance of selling it to them.

   C. A large percentage of used bags have to be patched, so we would have part old and part new bags and this would eliminate taking any seed into the Reserve, as out-of-state customers object to used sacks.

D. Used bags have to be fumigated and the fumigant used has been known to injure germination.

E. Many ranches do not take care of sacks and the condition of many sacks that would be returned would be more worthless than these tests show.

Aside from these points, the majority of materials you purchase are put up in new packages. No one expects a refund on these packages, or to have them used over again.

We have a product that we are all proud of, therefore we cannot afford to use an inferior package.

ALL SEED MUST BE PUT IN NEW BURLAP BAGS.

Larry
L. B. Mounce, Manager

LBM:ps

Khapra beetle still a threat.

In Imperial Valley seed stored where some old bags were used for other products.

Cotton seed had to be removed & fumigated separately.

When left in warehouse & fumigated germination took serious dip & germination was delayed.

Khapra beetle is carried in old burlap.

Reason we have not had trouble here is use of new burlap & Cooperation have kept them premises for cotton seed & kept them clean.

C. SELDON MORLEY
Agricultural Commissioner

JAMES W. STOCKTON
Assistant Commissioner

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING
2610 M STREET
P. O. Box 946
Phone FAirview 7-2111
Extension 2307

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BAKERSFIELD

March 30, 1959

Mr. L. B. Nourse, Manager
California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors
2201 F. Street
Bakersfield, California

Dear Larry:

The use of reclaimed bags with the word "poison" stenciled on them presents quite a problem. If they are used only for poison treated seed it would be permisable; however, if the seed in a poison labeled bag had not been treated it would be mis-labeled and it would be our duty to stop-sale the seed so labeled. This is our responsibility and the U. S. Pure Food and Drug laws are very strict.

A few weeks ago a pure food inspector checked a bean warehouse and found one sack of beans in a re-used sack with the word poison stenciled on it. I have been informed by the warehouseman they they were then required to check all the beans in that particular lot, and the one sack of beans improperly marked was destroyed.

The use of reclaimed sacks for clean seed or feed (beans) is obviously hazardous because normal cleaning of cotton seed sacks will not remove all of the poison contained in the sack material.

Very truly yours,

C. Seldon Morley
Agricultural Commissioner

CSM:abc

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA

March 31, 1959

Mr. L. B. Nourse, Manager
Calif. Planting Cotton Seed Distributors
2201 F Street
Bakersfield, California

Dear Larry:

Some of the problems mentioned in your letter of March 26 are fairly familiar to us in relationship to our Seed Certification Program. I hope the solution to your Purple Tag Seed problem works out satisfactorily, but it does present a problem when some people attempt to "throw their weight around". However, if these folks are very far off base, they may not get too far with their efforts.

We have also had a problem here in the reuse of used bags for certified seed. This has been a problem with alfalfa seed when it has been necessary to reclean the seed in order to meet certification requirements. This problem was discussed at some length at the last meeting of the California Seed Association Certification committee. I presume it also will come up at the annual meeting of the Crop Improvement Association. The khapra beetle has not been a problem of much importance with us on the alfalfa seed problem, but these seeds being quite small do create a mixture problem when old bags are reused.

Very truly yours,

Maurice L. Peterson, Chairman
Department of Agronomy

MLP:mt

Larry Nourse

PLAN TO CHAGE FROM LARGE SIZE SACK TO 80# or 100# SACK FOR FINISHED PRODUCT

4/9/48

1. White & Purple Tag fuzzy seed will always have to be sacked.

2. Where large sacks have to be used, seed tags showing Cooperators name, Lot number and serial numbers will have to be put on sacks at gin when sacking fuzzy seed.

3. When taken to a delinting plant for processing, delinted and treated seed will be put in 80# sacks & other tags carrying Cooperators name, same lot number and continuing serial numbers will be place on sacks.

COOPERATORS WHO SACK FUZZY SEED WILL HAVE TO;

A. Use large present size sack for fuzzy seed.
B. Tags with Cooperators name, lot number with serial numbers will have to be used as at present.
C. These large sacks will be reused for one or two years but must be sent to a plant to be cleaned, fumigated, have tags removed and returned to the gin that originally used them.
D. When delinted, 80# sacks will be used and new tags carrying Cooperators name, same lot number and serial numbers will have to be attached by delinting plant.

COOPERATORS WHO BULK FUZZY SEED AND HAVE OWN DELINTING PLANT WILL HAVE TO;

A. Attach serially numbered tags with name and lot number to each sack as at present.
B. Be responsible for tagging any lots taken in for delinting.
C. Be responsible for saving large sacks by lots, keeping them seperated in bundles so they may be picked up for recleaning. Lots cannot be mixed.
D. Be responsible for loss or damage to large sacks.

COOPERATORS WHO BULK FUZZY SEED BUT HAVE NO DELINTING PLANT WILL HAVE TO;

A. SACK AND TAG ALL SEED BEFORE SENDING TO A DELINTING PLANT FOR PROCESSING.

COOPERATORS WHO SAVE WHITE & PURPLE TAG SEED WILL HAVE TO;

A. SACK ALL FUZZY SEED. IT CAN NEVER BE BULKED.

4. All extra costs on the two sack system will have to be prorated or pooled, so no one Cooperator has any advantage.

5. Delinting plants will have to supply the Distributors with figures showing amount of seed delinted by various lots so sufficient sacks can be ordered from season to season.

6. In carrying on a program that requires over 500,000 sacks, burlap has to be ordered early in order to get a price advantage and be sure of an ample supply.

7. The simplest and cheapest operation is for us to use the present size sack and demand that each Cooperator place only 100# in each sack.

9 April 1956

COOPERATORS	1 Tons Seed Bulk	2 Tons Seed Sack	3 Cost of Two Sacks Packed 80# Del. 197 [illegible]	4 Cost of Present Sack Packed 100# Del. 242 [illegible]	5 Extra Charges Trucking To & From Cleaners 5 [illegible]	6 Extra Charges Cost of Cleaning @.075 Ea.	7 Total Cost of Two Sacks 1st Year	8 Total Cost of Present Sack	9 Extra Cost of Two Sacks	10 Each Cooperator Portion of Overage
ARVIN COOP GIN		1147.045	12252.50	7279.00	145.00	2175.00	14572.50	7279.00	7293.50	2980.28
J.G.BOSWELL CO.	1658.080		7155.75	7090.75			7155.75	7090.75	65.00	4308.97
BUTTONWILLOW GINNING CO		334.560	3605.25	2133.50	42.50	637.50	4285.25	2133.50	2151.75	867.42
[illegible].A.CAMP CO.	2059.050	544.948	14882.00	11169.50	70.00	1050.00	16002.00	11169.50	4832.50	6768.36
[illegible]ARUTHERS COOP		29.350	403.25	251.00	5.00	75.00	483.25	251.00	232.25	74.47
CENTRAL VALLEY COOP	189.665		862.75	815.75			862.75	815.75	47.00	491.09
COBERLY WEST CO.	738.994		3197.25	3137.50			3197.25	3137.50	59.75	1919.34
FARMERS COOP		155.998	1714.50	1004.00	20.00	300.00	2034.50	1004.00	1030.50	403.50
FIREBAUGH GINNING CO.		313.561	3378.25	2008.00	40.00	600.00	4027.25	2008.00	2019.25	813.32
GOLDEN STATE COTTON OIL		228.115	2521.00	1506.00	30.00	450.00	3001.00	1506.00	1495.00	591.06
H & H COTTON CO.		102.655	1209.75	753.00	15.00	225.00	1449.75	753.00	696.75	311.66
SAM HAMBURG GIN		345.114	3781.50	2259.00	45.00	675.00	4501.50	2259.00	2242.50	895.26
KAWEAH DELTA COOP	194.000		862.75	878.00			862.75	878.00	- 15.25	502.36
KINGSBURG CALOLINA GIN		1946.680	21071.00	12139.00	245.00	3675.00	24991.00	12139.00	12852.00	5059.80
KERMAN COOP GIN		248.070	2748.00	1631.50	32.50	487.50	3268.00	2748.00	520.00	642.94
MADERA COOP GIN		156.800	1714.50	1004.00	20.00	300.00	2034.50	1004.00	1030.50	405.64
MAPLE LEAF COOTON CORP.		104.200	1259.00	753.00	15.00	225.00	1499.00	753.00	746.00	268.88
McFARLAND COOP	196.800	151.600	2526.50	1506.00	20.00	300.00	2846.50	1506.00	1340.50	903.80
PRODUCERS COTTON OIL CO.	3304.190	1876.086	34217.75	22150.75	235.00	3525.00	37977.75	22150.75	15827.00	13466.68
RICHLAND COOP		54.570	630.25	251.00	7.50	112.50	750.25	251.00	499.25	139.84
SACO GINNING CO.		25.240	403.25	[illegible].50	5.00	75.00	483.25	126.50	356.75	63.78
SAN JOAQUIN COTTON OIL	6178.482		26694.50	26[illegible]			26994.50	26391.00	603.50	16062.01
[illegible]AFTER COOP		440.000	4689.50	2761.00	55.00	825.00	5569.50	2761.00	2808.50	1141.96
[illegible]AFTER-WASCO GINNING CO.		115.000	1260.50	753.00	15.00	225.00	1500.50	753.00	747.50	296.96
STRATFORD COOP	255.286		1116.50	1129.50			1116.50	1129.50	- 13.00	661.70
TULE RIVER COOP	405.000		1776.25	1757.00			1776.25	1757.00	19.25	1050.96
VISALIA COOP		118.000	1260.50	753.00	15.00	225.00	1500.50	753.00	747.50	304.76
WEEDPATCH GINNING CO.		288.407	3277.00	2008.00	40.00	600.00	3917.00	2008.00	1909.00	742.95
If 5140 [illegible]	15180.549	8753.089	160780.50	116515.75	1117.50	16762.50	178660.50	116515.75	62144.75	62144.75

24 x 36 Sack for 100# delinted seed cost $0.60 per M more than the 80# sack

EXPLANATION FOR THE WORK SHEET ON COST OF CHANGING THE SIZE OF SEED SACKS

First an explanation on the way this sheet was compiled:

1. There are some Cooperators that bulk all the planting seed they save, some that bulk and sack the planting seed saved, and some that sack all the planting seed saved. The changing of any one Cooperator in the way the the planting seed is handled, this coming year, will reflect in the figures shown on this sheet. A change will make a difference in the amounts of monies shown in each of the tables of the work sheet.

2. The figures used on this work sheet were compiled from the reported tons of seed saved during the 1957-58 season. To get a true comparison the total tons of seed saved was broken down into total tons of delinted seed to determine the number of sacks needed for delinted seed. The large sacks used by those Cooperators sacking FUZZY seed, and the number of sacks needed to sack the fuzzy seed was figured on the basis of 80# FUZZY seed per sack which is average.

3 COST OF TWO SACKS PACKED 80# DELINTED SEED: The figures in this column show the combined cost of the large sacks for packing fuzzy seed, the small sack for 80# delinted seed, and the trucking charges for delivery of both sets of sacks to the various gins.

4 COST OF PRESENT SACK PACKED 100# DELINTED SEED: The figures in this column show the cost of the sack used at the present time and the delivery charges to the various gins.

5 EXTRA CHARGES: 1. TRUCKING TO AND FROM CLEANERS: There will be an extra charge for cleaning the large size sack if the two sack system is put into operation as each sack will have to be cleaned before it can be used the second years sacking of FUZZY seed. The figures shown in this column are estimated from previous trucking invoices, cost of hauling being nearly the same as the hauling will be to and from the cleaners. This column is figured on the complete hauling cost of picking up the sacks, taking them to the cleaners, and returning them to the gins.

6 2. COST OF CLEANING @ $0.075 PER SACK: This is a set price given by a cleaning plant which includes the turning, cleaning, fumigating, and repairing the sacks. Tags will be removed also.

7 TOTAL COST OF THE TWO SACKS FIRST YEAR: This figure represents the cost of both size sacks, large for FUZZY seed and small for delinted seed, trucking to the gins, all cleaning and hauling charges connected with this process. This cost is for the first year only as some of the large sacks can be reused, however there will be some replacements for lost or torn sacks.

8

9 EXTRA COST OF TWO SACKS: This column shows the difference between the cost of the present size sack and the use of two sacks, with the present size sack being packed 100# of delinted seed.

10 EACH COOPERATORS PORTION OF THE OVERAGE: This column shows the prorated cost for each Cooperator. The total tons of seed saved was devided into the total overage and an average cost per ton was determined. This figure was multiplied by the tons saved by each Cooperator to determine their share on a prorated basis.

CERTIFIED SEED

1. California Crop Improvement Association.

2. Rules for inspection, weeds and sacks and cleaning machinery.

Standards for Certified Seed in California 1950

California Crop Improvement Association
University of California
Davis, California

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL SEED CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

Introduction

The purpose of seed certification is to maintain and make available to the public, high quality seeds and propagating materials of superior crop plant varieties so grown and distributed as to insure genetic identity and purity. Only those varieties that contain superior germ plasm are eligible for certification.

The certification of field crop seeds (except Cotton) in California is performed by the California Crop Improvement Association, officially recognized as a state seed-certifying agency under the California Seed Law. Seed certification is conducted with the supervision and cooperation of the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Agricultural Extension Service, the State Department of Agriculture, and the County Agricultural Commissioners.

Classes of Certified Seed

Breeders Seed is directly controlled by the originating or in certain cases the sponsoring plant breeder or institution and may provide the source of the increase of foundation seed.

Foundation Seed shall be seed stocks that are so handled as to most nearly maintain specific genetic identity and purity and that may be designated or distributed by the California Agricultural Experiment Station. Production must be carefully supervised or approved by representatives of the Experiment Station.

Registered Seed shall be the progeny of foundation or registered seed that is so handled as to maintain satisfactory genetic identity and purity and that has been approved and certified by a certifying agency. This class of seed should be of a quality suitable for the production of certified seed.

Certified Seed shall be the progeny of foundation, registered, or certified seed that is so handled as to maintain satisfactory genetic identity and purity and that has been approved or certified by the California Crop Improvement Association.

At the discretion of the Crop Improvement Association a grower may be permitted to continue production of certified seed from lots of his own seed which passed field inspection and which were fully inspected in the seed sample, but rejected because of factors which do not involve genetic identity and purity of germ plasm.

Varieties Eligible for Certification

Only those varieties approved by the Agricultural Experiment Station and accepted by the Crop Improvement Association are eligible for certification. Varieties are frequently added to the list which includes on March 1, 1950, the following:

Barley—Arivat, Atlas 46, California Common, California Mariout, Club Mariout, Hero, Rojo, Tennessee Winter, Vaughn.

Wheat—Baart 46, Big Club 43, Bunyip 41, Escondido 41, Federation 41, Galgalos, Onas 41, Pacific Bluestem 37, Poso 48, Ramona 44, Sonora 37, White Federation 38.

Oats—California Red, Coast Black, Kanota, Palestine, Ventura, Westdale.
Rye—Merced.
Rice—Caloro, Calady 40, Colusa (1600), Conway, Calrose.
Sorghums—Double Dwarf 38 milo, Heileman 40 milo, Dwarf White 39, Dwarf White Durra, Sudan 23, Tift Sudan.
Flax—Punjab, Punjab 47, Imperial.
Beans—Red Kidney, White Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, Sutter Pink, Standard Pink 38, Small White 38, Ventura Lima, Pinto, Korean Mung, Bountiful, Stringless Black Valentine, Sure Crop Wax, Giant Stringless Green Pod, Contender, Tendergreen, California Blackeye 1, California Blackeye 5, California Blackeye 7, California Blackeye 7711, Westan, Wilbur.
Alfalfa—Buffalo, Ranger, Atlantic, Africa, India, California Common 49.
Miscellaneous—Williamette vetch, Ladino clover, Alta fescue, Tall fescue, Harding grass, Burnet, Smilo, Perennial Veldt, Nodding Stipa, Purple Stipa, Rose Clover, Prairie Brome, Harlan Brome, Ryegrass 12, Empire Lotus, Kenland Red Clover, Akaroa Orchard grass.

Eligibility of Growers

Anyone may grow certified seed who is accepted for membership in the Crop Improvement Association and who meets the requirements for certification. It is expected that persons growing certified seed shall be **genuinely interested in producing a high quality product, and in promoting the use of better seed.**

Eligibility of Land

Fields must not have grown the same crop, except of the same variety certified, for a certain length of time previous, as defined in the individual crop standards. In all cases, regardless of previous crops, the field must be free of volunteer plants of the same crop. Fields on which seed is to be planted for certification must be **free of all primary noxious weeds** and **those secondary noxious weeds apt to be difficult to separate** from the crop seed.

Primary noxious weeds

Austrian fieldcress	Horsenettle	Perennial sowthistle
Blueweed	Klamath weed	Quack grass
Camelthorn	Leafy spurge	Russian knapweed
Canada thistle	Perennial gaura	Whitetop
	Perennial peppercress	

Secondary noxious weeds

Alkali mallow	Johnson grass	Sandbur grass
Bermuda grass	Nutgrass	Wild morning glory
Dodder	Poverty weed	Yellow starthistle
	Puncture vine	

Application Forms

Applications to grow certified seed should be **submitted to the county farm advisor** before the crop is planted. Applications for fall and winter planted crops must be in the office of the Crop

Improvement Association by **April 1.** Applications for spring planted crops by **July 1.** Growers must re-apply each year for perennial crops.

Sources of Seed

Growers wishing to produce seed for certification must plant certified seed of the class "foundation," "registered" or "certified" depending upon the variety involved. Evidence of certification (a tag taken from the seed to be used) must accompany the application or be submitted before the application will be accepted.

Seed Treatment

Seed of wheat, barley, oats, rye, milo, durra, and sudan planted to produce certified seed must have been treated for seed borne diseases.

Isolation of Field

Any field producing seed for certification must be separated from all other fields by a definite boundary such as a fence, ditch, levee, roadway, or barren strip at least ten feet wide. Crops which cross pollinate must be separated a much greater distance from fields of another variety with which crossing is apt to occur. Isolation requirements for such crops are defined in the individual crop standards

Handling Crop Prior to Inspection

Planting certified seed is not enough to insure producing certified seed. Mixtures of other crops, other varieties, or off types, are apt to be present for one reason or another. These should be removed (rogued) from the field ahead of field inspection.

Field Inspection

Fields being grown for certification will be inspected by a competent inspector authorized by the Crop Improvement Association. Every effort will be made to inspect fields early enough to avoid delays in harvest, but the Crop Improvement Association assumes no responsibility for fields which are harvested ahead of regularly scheduled inspection dates.

Standards for field inspection are defined by crops in addition to which the following rule shall apply to all crops:—**Poor stands, poor growth, lack of uniformity, excess weeds, secondary noxious weeds apt to be difficult in separation, or any other condition which is apt to make inspection inaccurate, or to bring certified seed into disfavor shall be cause for rejection of a field.**

Harvesting

Beginning with harvesting and continuing through final tagging, the county agricultural commissioner shall have complete authority to safeguard, by suitable measures, the identity of seed intended for certification.

Harvesting must be carried out with utmost precaution to avoid mixtures and maintain identity. Machines should be cleaned thoroughly. As an added precaution, the first five bags harvested, or preferably all seed taken from the first cut around the field, should be discarded except in the case of small seeded legumes,

grasses, or similarly valuable crops where extra pains must be taken in cleaning the harvester. All bags must be clean, and preferably new. **The agricultural commissioner may inspect harvesting equipment if considered necessary by him.**

Each grower will be issued a number for each crop grown for certification. This number will serve to identify the seed throughout its movement from field to purchaser. It must be stenciled on each bag of seed at harvest, except where harvested in bulk—in which case the stencil will not be used until the seed is bagged.

Processing

Recleaning, or any processing (including blending and rebagging) must be supervised by the county agricultural commissioner, or other authorized person. Blending of certified seed of small seeded legumes will be permitted if each lot going into the blend meets the minimum requirements for certification, and if special written permission is obtained from the Crop Improvement Association.

Cleaning and processing equipment, including hoppers, spouting, bucket elevators, conveyors, or other places where foreign seeds might lodge, must be cleaned thoroughly to avoid contamination of the certified seed. **Equipment must be cleaned to the satisfaction of the agricultural commissioner or other supervising person.** It shall be the responsibility of the grower or other owner of the seed to make sure that the agricultural commissioner is notified ahead of the processing operation. The Crop Improvement Association and agricultural commissioner make no provision for automatically supervising such operations unless notified well in advance as to the exact date processing is to occur.

Intercounty Movement of Unprocessed Seed Subject to Certification

Seed, grown for certification, which is to be moved into another county for processing, or moved from one county to another for any other reason prior to final tagging, must be transferred under instructions of the agricultural commissioner, who must be notified before the seed is removed from the originating county. The agricultural commissioner may inform the commissioner in the receiving county. A regular Intercounty Transfer form is provided for this purpose. All seed thus moved must be identified to the satisfaction of each commissioner and labeled to comply with the California Seed Law.

Movement of any seed not completely certified, but intended for eventual certification must be approved by the commissioners in the counties involved. Such procedure, properly followed, easily permits processing, or reprocessing, at any point in the state.

Sampling

A sample of seed, drawn by the county agricultural commissioner, must be taken from each lot of seed to be certified. Sampling procedure shall follow that defined by the California Seed

Law. The sample shall be packaged in such fashion as to prevent injury to the seed and shall be sent to the California Crop Improvement Association office.

Size of Sample—In the following are minimum weights of samples of seeds to be submitted for analysis:

A. Four ounces of Ladino clover, Harding grass, Smilo, or seeds of similar size.
B. One half pound of alfalfa, brome grass, ryegrass, or seeds of similar size.
C. One pound of sudan grass, burnet, and seeds of similar size.
D. Two pounds of cereals, vetches, beans, grain sorghums, and seeds of similar size.

Seed Inspection (examination, purity analysis, germination test)

The officially drawn sample is submitted to the Crop Improvement Association where it is recorded, examined, and a portion filed. The remainder is forwarded to the State Seed Laboratory for official test. If the sample meets the required standards, a certificate bearing the laboratory analysis information and notice of final certification will be issued. **In addition to meeting laboratory requirements for germination and purity each lot of seed certified must be well screened and graded, bright in color, and otherwise of good appearance.**

Tags and Seals

Seed sold as certified seed, if bagged, must be contained in new bags, each of which must bear the official certification tag and seal of the California Crop Improvement Association. Tagging shall be subject to the supervision of the county agricultural commissioner to whom the tags are sent.

Complying with Federal and State Laws

Responsibility for any obligations, other than those concerned with certification, arising from the sale or shipment of seed which has been certified rests with the grower or subsequent handler making the sale or shipment. The California Seed Law requires label information additional to that supplied by the certification tag.

The California Seed Law requires that seed be labeled and that the test for germination indicated on the label shall have been completed within a nine-month period, exclusive of the month tested. The validity of the certified seed tag therefore lapses in a similar period. A sample drawn by a seed law enforcement official may be forwarded to the Crop Improvement Association office for retest. Upon the successful completion of such test new tags may be issued for the lot in question.

Fees

Annual Membership dues, Calif. Crop Improvement Association—$1.00.

Field Inspection—10 cents per acre (minimum $2.00).

Bag fees: Cereals and vetch, 3 cents per bag; beans, flax and sorghums, 5 cents per bag; small seeded legumes, grasses and similar crops, ½ cent per pound.

SMALL GRAIN SEED CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

(Wheat, barley, oats, rye)

I. Application of General Certification Standards

The General Certification Standards are basic and together with the following specific standards constitute the standards for certification of small grain.

II. Land Requirements

Small grain intended for certification shall not be grown on land which produced the same kind of crop during either of the two previous years, unless certified seed of the same variety.

III. Field Inspection

Each field intended for certification must be inspected during the head stage prior to harvest.

IV. Field Standards

A. General

Fields of wheat, barley, and oats for certification must be clearly separated from other fields by a ditch, levee, roadway, fence, or barren strip at least ten feet wide. Rye must be isolated from other varieties of rye at least 40 rods (660 ft.). A portion of a field may be certified only if the boundaries of the portion to be certified are clearly defined, preferably by a mowed strip.

B. Specific

Other varieties	(maximum)	1 head per square rod
Other crops	(maximum)	1 head per square rod
Primary noxious weeds	(maximum)	None
Diseases		
Barley stripe	(maximum)	5 plants per acre
Smut (all types)	(maximum)	5 plants per acre

V. Seed Standards

Laboratory purity	(minimum)	98%
Germination	(minimum)	90%
Bushel weight	(minimum)	
Wheat		56 pounds
Barley		45 pounds
Oats		32 pounds
Rye		54 pounds
Inert matter	(maximum)	2%
Other crops	(maximum)	2 seeds per pound
Weed seeds	(maximum)	0.1%
Noxious weed seeds	(maximum)	0

FLAX SEED CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

I. Application of General Certification Standards

The General Seed Certification Standards are basic and together with the following specific standards constitute the standards for the certification of flax.

II. Land Requirements

Flax intended for certification shall not be grown on land which produced the same kind of crop during either of the two previous years, unless certified seed of the same variety.

III. Field Inspection

Each field intended for certification must be inspected prior to harvest, preferably during the bloom stage. Late boll inspection is satisfactory for inspection of varieties which can be distinguished from other varieties in this stage.

IV. Field Standards

A. General

Fields for certification must be clearly separated from other fields by a ditch, levee, roadway, fence, or barren strip at least ten feet wide. A portion of a field may be certified only if the boundaries of the portion to be certified are clearly defined, preferably by a mowed strip.

B. Specific

Other varieties	(maximum)	1 plant per square rod
Other crops	(maximum)	1 plant per square rod
Cheat	(maximum)	5 plants per acre
Primary noxious weeds	(maximum)	None

V. Seed Standards

Laboratory purity	(minimum)	98%
Germination	(minimum)	90%
Bushel weight		49 pounds
Inert matter	(maximum)	2%
Other crops	(maximum)	9 seeds per pound
Weed seeds	(maximum)	0.1%
Cheat	(maximum)	9 seeds per pound
Noxious weed seeds	(maximum)	0

RICE SEED CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

I. Application of General Certification Standards

The General Seed Certification Standards are basic and together with the following specific standards constitute the standards for certification of rice.

II. Land Requirements

Rice intended for certification shall not be grown on land which produced the same kind of crop during the previous year, unless certified seed of the same variety.

III. Field Inspection

Each field intended for certification must be inspected at a suitable stage prior to harvest.

IV. Field Standards

A. General

Fields for certification must be clearly separated from other fields by a ditch, levee, roadway, fence, or barren strip at least ten feet wide, if the adjoining is the same variety of similar purity. If another variety, seeded by plane parallel to the edge of the field being certifid, at least 100 feet should separate the two; if seeded by plane at right angles to the edge, at least one-fourth mile should separate them.

B. Specific

Other varieties	(maximum)	1 head per square rod
Red rice	(maximum)	None
Other crops	(maximum)	1 head per square rod
Primary noxious weeds	(maximum)	None

V. Seed Standards

Laboratory purity	(minimum)	98%
Germination	(minimum)	85%
Bushel weight	(minimum)	44 pounds
Inert matter	(maximum)	2%
Other crops	(maximum)	2 seeds per pound
Other varieties		
Red rice	(maximum)	0
Weed seeds	(maximum)	0.1%
Noxious weed seeds	(maximum)	0

BEAN SEED CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

(Including blackeyes and mung beans)

I. Application of General Certification Standards

The General Seed Certification Standards are basic and together with the following specific standards constitute the standards for the certification of beans.

II. Land Requirements

There shall be no restriction as to previous crop except where volunteer plants are a factor, in which case beans other than certified beans of the same variety shall not have been grown the previous year. In all cases mung beans intended for certification must not be grown on land which produced mung beans of another variety the year previous.

III. Field Inspection

Each field intended for certification must be inspected prior to harvest. At least one inspection shall be made, preferably during the mid bloom stage, and in some cases during the late pod stage.

IV. Field Standards

A. General

Fields for certification must be clearly separated from other fields by a ditch, levee, roadway, fence, or barren strip. A portion of the field may be certified only if the boundaries of the portion to be certified are clearly defined by at least two blank rows.

B. Specific

Other varieties and distinct off types	(maximum)	0.1%
Other crops (inseparable)	(maximum)	0.1%
Primary noxious weeds	(maximum)	0
Diseases		
Bacterial bean blight	(maximum)	0
Anthracnose	(maximum)	0
Mosaic	(maximum)	2%

V. Seed Standards

Pure seed	(minimum)	99%
Germination	(minimum)	85%
Inert matter	(maximum)	1%
Foreign material	(maximum)	0.5%
Splits and cracks	(maximum)	1.0%
Badly discolored	(maximum)	1.0%
Other crops	(maximum)	0.1%
Other varieties	(maximum)	0.1%
Weed seeds	(maximum)	0

The total of inert matter, foreign materials, splits and cracks, badly discolored, other crops, and other varieties in combination shall not exceed 2%. The seed must be well screened and graded, bright in color, and otherwise of good appearance.

ALFALFA SEED CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

I. Application of General Certification Standards

The General Seed Certification Standards are basic and together with the following specific standards constitute the standards for certification of alfalfa. Only foundation seed and registered seed, grown in the region of adaption, of the varieties Ranger, Buffalo and Atlantic shall be eligible to produce certified seed. Seed production from any one planting shall be limited to six years.

II. Land Requirements

Alfalfa intended for certification must not be grown on land which grew alfalfa or had alfalfa planted on it for two years previous. The land should be inspected prior to seeding and before the land is disturbed after the previous crop, at which time it must be free of alfalfa plants.

III. Field Inspection

A field inspection shall be made each year that a certified seed crop is to be produced. The field inspection shall be made prior to harvest at such time as is necessary, preferably when the crop is in blossom. Winter-hardy varieties should be inspected once during the first or second winter after seeding, when non-winter hardy types can be observed. Excessive volunteer plants shall be cause for rejection.

IV. Field Inspection

A. General

Fields intended for certification must be isolated from all other alfalfa plants at least 30 rods (500 feet). A portion of a field may be certified only if the remainder of the field is planted to the same variety otherwise eligible for certification and mowed for hay before seed is set.

B. Specific

Other varieties	(maximum)	0.5%
Sweet clover	(maximum)	10 plants per acre
Primary noxious weeds	(maximum)	None

V. Seed Standards

Laboratory purity	(minimum)	99.5%
Germination and hard seed	(minimum)	85%
Inert matter	(maximum)	0.5%
Other crop seed	(maximum)	0.1%
Melilotus species	(maximum)	90 seeds per pound
Weed seeds	(maximum)	0.2%
Noxious weeds	(maximum)	None

Any foundation or registered alfalfa seed produced in California must meet the minimum requirements of the International Crop Improvement Association.

LADINO CLOVER SEED CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

I. Application of General Certification Standards

The General Seed Certification Standards are basic and together with the following specific standards constitute the standards for certification of Ladino clover.

II. Land Requirements

Ladino clover intended for certification shall not be grown on land which produced white clover or non-certified Ladino for four years previous.

III. Field Inspection

Fields intended for certification must be inspected at such times as will determine most accurately mixtures of off types and other varieties. Usually such inspection should take place during the blossom stage. Certain cases may require an inspection early in the spring or during the seedling stage immediately following planting.

IV. Field Standards

A. General

Fields or portions of fields for certification must be clearly separated from other fields of Ladino by a ditch, levee, roadway, fence, or barren strip at least ten feet wide. A field must be isolated at least 40 rods (660 feet) from blossoming white clover other than Ladino.

B. Specific

White Dutch clover	(maximum)	1%
Alsike clover	(maximum)	2%
Primary noxious weeds	(maximum)	0

V. Revised Certification Standards for Ladino Clover

Laboratory purity	(minimum)	99.0%
Inert matter	(maximum)	1.0%
Weed Seeds	(maximum)	0.5%
Noxious weed seeds	(maximum)	0
Buckhorn	(maximum)	90 seeds per pound
Dock	(maximum)	90 seeds per pound
Other crop seeds	(maximum)	0.1%
Alsike clover	(maximum)	225 seeds per pound
Germination and hard seed	(minimum)	85.0%

RED CLOVER CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

(These standards have not been officially approved but will serve until such time as red clover standards are adopted by the California Crop Improvement Association.)

I. Application of General Certification Standards

The General Seed Certification Standards are basic and together with the following specific standards constitute the standards for certification of red clover. Certified seed may be grown only from foundation or registered seed. Seed of the certified class shall not be eligible for planting to produce certified sed.

II. Land Requirements

Red clover intended for certification shall not be grown on land where red clover seed has been produced within a three-year period just previous, or where at least two cultivated crops have not intervened.

III. Field Inspection

Fields intended for certification must be inspected at least once prior to harvest.

IV. Field Standards

A. General

Isolation from other red clover must be at least 500 feet for fields producing registered or certified seed, and 1000 feet for foundation seed.

B. Specific

Other varieties shall not exceed .2% for registered and certified seed—none in foundation seed.

V. Seed Standards

Laboratory purity	(minimum)	99.0%
Germination and hard seed	(minimum)	85.0%
Inert matter	(maximum)	1.0%
Other crop seed		
Foundation seed	(maximum)	45 seeds per pound
Registered & Certified	(maximum)	0.25%
Sweet clover	(maximum)	45 seeds per pound
Weed seeds	(maximum)	0.25%
Buckhorn & Dock	(total maximum)	45 seeds per pound
Noxious weeds	(maximum)	None

SORGHUM SEED CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

(Milo, durra, sudan)

I. Application of General Certification Standards

The General Seed Certification Standards are basic and together with the following specific standards constitute the standards for certification of sorghums.

II. Land Requirements

Sorghum crops intended for certification shall not be grown on land which produced the same kind of crop the year previously unless certified seed of the same variety. Land for sudan must not have grown non-certified sudan for two years previous.

III. Field Inspection

Fields intended for certification must be inspected at least once prior to harvest, preferably during the blossom stage. Two inspections may be advisable under certain conditions —one taking place during the blossom stage and another at maturity.

IV. Field Standards

A. General

All fields or portions of fields used for the production of certified seed must be at least 40 rods (660 feet) distant from fields, fence rows, or areas containing other varieties of sorghums (including Johnson grass).

B. Specific

Other varieties (definite mixtures)	(maximum)	1 head per 5 acres
Other varieties (doubtful mixtures)	(maximum)	5 heads per acre
Primary noxious weeds	(maximum)	None
Johnson grass	(maximum)	None
Diseases		
Head smut	(maximum)	None
Kernel smut	(maximum)	1 head per 10,000 heads

V. Seed Standards

Laboratory purity	(minimum)	98%
Germination		
Grain sorghums	(minimum)	80%
Sudan	(minimum)	85%
Inert matter	(maximum)	2%
Weed seeds	(maximum)	0.1%
Noxious weed seeds	(maximum)	0
Other varieties	(maximum)	1 seed per pound
Other crops	(maximum)	1 seed per pound

GRASS SEED CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

(Includes Burnet and Rose Clover)

I. Application of General Certification Standards

The General Seed Certification Standards are basic and together with the following specific standards constitute the standards for certification of grass seed.

II. Land Requirements

A field to be eligible for the production of certified seed must not have grown or been seeded to the same species during the previous five years. In the case of Rose Clover, no Rose Clover should have been seeded or grown during the previous two (2) years.

III. Field Inspection

A field inspection shall be made each year that a certified seed crop is to be produced. The field inspection shall be made prior to harvest at such time as is necessary, preferably after the crop has headed. In the case of Ryegrass 12 one inspection should be made at such time that volunteer ryegrass can be observed.

IV. Field Standards

A. General

All fields or portions of fields used for the production of seed must be at least 40 rods (660 feet) distant from fields or areas containing plants with which cross pollination is apt to occur.

B. Specific

Other varieties (same species)	1%
Inseparable other crops	0.5%
Primary noxious weeds	None

GRASS SEED CERTIFICATION STANDARDS (Continued)

V. Seed Standards

Variety	Minimum Germination	Minimum Purity	Maximum Inert	* Maximum Weeds	Rate Per Pound Maximum Other Crops
Harding	70.00	99.00	1.00	0.1	45
Tall Fescue	85.00	98.00	2.00	0.2	27
Nodding Stipa (Stipa Cernua)	70.00	90.00	10.00	0.1	45
Purple Stipa (Stipa Pulchra)	70.00	90.00	10.00	0.1	27
Perennial Veldt	70.00	70.00	30.00	0.2	45
Smilo	70.00	99.00	1.00	0.1	45
Ryegrass 12	80.00	98.00	2.00	0.2	36
Brome	85.00	95.00	5.00	0.2	27
Orchard Grass	85.00	90.00	10.00	0.2	45
Rose Clover	**85.00	99.00	1.00	0.2	27
Burnet	85.00	99.00	1.00	0.1	27

* Noxious Weed Seeds — None.
Phalaris species in Harding grass not to exceed the rate of 45 seeds per pound.
Other Bromus species in Harlan and Prairie brome not to exceed the rate of 27 seeds per pound.

** Includes hard seeds.

VETCH SEED CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

I. Application of General Certification Standards

The General Seed Certification Standards are basic and together with the following specific standards constitute the standards for the certification of vetch.

II. Land Requirements

Vetch intended for certification should not be grown on land which produced the same kind of crop during either of the two previous years, unless certified seed of the same variety.

III. Field Inspection

Each field intended for certification must be inspected during the bloom stage prior to harvest.

IV. Field Standards

A. General

Fields for certification must be clearly separated from other fields by a ditch, levee, roadway, fence, or barren strip at least ten feet wide. A portion of a field may be certified only if the boundaries of the portion to be certified are clearly defined, preferably by a mowed strip.

B. Specific

Other varieties .... (maximum) 1 plant per square rod
Primary noxious weeds (maximum) None

V. Seed Standards

Laboratory purity	(minimum)	98%
Germination and hard seed	(minimum)	85%
Inert matter	(maximum)	2%
Other varieties	(maximum)	10 seeds per pound
Other crops	(maximum)	2 seeds per pound
Weed seeds	(maximum)	0.1%
Noxious weed seeds	(maximum)	None

California Crop Improvement Association By-Laws

Article I—Purpose

The purpose of this association, as given in the Articles of Incorporation, shall be accomplished:

1. By maintaining and making available to the public, through seed certification, high quality seeds and propagating materials of superior crop plant varieties so grown and distributed as to insure genetic identity and purity.
2. By cooperating with the University of California College of Agriculture in the development and distribution of superior varieties and strains of crop plants.
3. By cooperating with the California State Department of Agriculture and the county agricultural commissioners in the sampling and testing of seeds.
4. By holding membership in and cooperating with the International Crop Improvement Association in fostering the adoption of uniform standards for seed certification throughout the United States and affiliated countries.
5. By cooperating with seed improvement programs of the California Farm Bureau Federation, the California Seed Council, or other organizations engaged in activities designed to improve agriculture.
6. By sponsoring and supporting publicity, seed shows, and other activities which promote the production, distribution, and use of good seed.
7. By encouraging the existence of county committees whose function shall be that of furthering the purposes of this association and of making recommendations to the association relative to local problems.

This corporation is one which does not contemplate pecuniary gain or profit to the members thereof.

Article II—Membership

Any person, partnership, company, or firm interested in growing certified seed in California, or in promoting the interests of this association may apply for membership. Applications for membership may be accepted or rejected by the directors following investigations as to the applicant's integrity and his interest in better seeds. Any applicant, not a member of the association, wishing to grow seed for certification by the association shall apply for membership in the association. The membership fee shall be one dollar per year. Membership shall terminate at the end of one year unless dues are renewed. All rights in the corporation shall cease upon termination of membership. Membership shall be evidenced by a certificate bearing statements indicating membership and that the corporation is not one for profit.

A member may be suspended and refused membership the following year for failure to cooperate in carrying out the objects of the association; or for refusing to abide by the by-laws and regulations of the association.

Article III—Directors

The management and direction of the association shall be carried on by sixteen directors as follows:

8 grower members representing districts, one being elected by members within each of 8 districts, defined by counties as follows:

District I, Imperial, San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino

District II, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara

District III, Kern, Tulare, Kings, Fresno, Madera, Mono, Inyo

District IV, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Mateo, San Francisco

District V, Merced, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Tuolumne, San Joaquin, Alameda, Contra Costa, Solano, Sacramento, Calaveras, Alpine, Amador

District VI, Sutter, Yuba, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Sierra, Butte, Yolo, Colusa

District VII, Glenn, Tehama, Trinity, Shasta, Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, Siskiyou

District VIII, Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Lake, Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte

8 members representative of and appointed by the following agencies:

1 representative, College of Agriculture, University of California,

1 representative, Agronomy Division, University of California,

1 representative, Truck Crops Division, University of California,

1 representative, Agricultural Extension Service, University of California,

1 representative, California State Department of Agriculture,

1 representative, California Farm Bureau Federation,

1 representative, Agricultural Commissioners Association,

1 representative, California Seed Association.

Each director from a district shall be elected for a term of one year and shall hold office until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. Each director representing one of the named agencies shall, at the pleasure of the appointing agency, serve for an undetermined period of time, or until a successor has been appointed by such agency.

Article IV—Officers

The officers of the association shall be a president, a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer. The president and vice-president shall be elected by the Board of Directors from their membership at the annual meeting and shall hold office for terms of one year and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified. The secretary-treasurer shall be one of the representatives of the College of Agriculture as designated by that institution, or such other person or agency representative as may be determined by the Board of Directors.

The **president** shall preside at all meetings of the directors or of the members, appoint committees and perform all other duties usually required by a presiding officer.

The **vice-president** shall, in the absence of the president, perform the duties of the president.

The **secretary-treasurer** shall keep a record of the proceedings of the association, receive membership fees and other fees as provided in regulations, have custody of all funds of the association, make necessary disbursements, as provided by the Board of Directors and shall make full report at each annual meeting and at such other times as the Board of Directors shall direct. His further duties shall be outlined by the Board of Directors and he shall work under their direction. He shall furnish a bond in the amount required by the directors and at the expense of the association.

Article V—Meetings

Meetings of Members:

1. An annual meeting of members shall be held at a time and place designated by the executive committee. Special meetings of members may be called by the president at any time with the approval of a majority of the directors and shall be called by him upon the request of twenty members.
2. For the purpose of electing directors, the members in each district shall, prior to the annual meeting, hold a district meeting and shall thereat nominate a director. All directors nominated shall be ratified by the general membership at the annual meeting.
3. Special district meetings may be called from time to time by the director from such district and shall be called upon the request of ten members therein. The director of such district shall act as presiding officer at any district meeting. In the absence of the director at any district meeting, an alternate, to preside, shall be elected by the membership present..
4. All members present at an annual or special meeting of the general membership shall be fully empowered to transact any business regularly coming before such meeting, and all members in a district present at any district meeting shall be fully authorized to transact any business regularly coming before such meeting.

Board Meetings:

1. An annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately following the annual meeting of members and such meeting of the directors shall be open to all members. Special meetings may be called by the president and shall be called by him upon the request of five directors.
2. A quorum for the transaction of business at any Board meeting shall consist of eight drectors, excepting in connection with the amendment of the By-laws as provided in Article XII.

Notice of Meetings:

Notice of all meetings shall be in writing and shall be mailed at least seven days prior to such meeting. Notice of all meetings of the general membership or of directors shall be mailed by the secretary-treasurer, and notice of meetings of members within a district shall be mailed by the director from such district.

The association acting through its directors is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with individuals and with public and private agencies for the advancement of the purposes for which this association is organized. In addition, this association acting through its directors shall be empowered to acquire and possess real and personal property, establish one or more special funds and generally to exercise any and all powers granted to corporations under the laws of this state when not in conflict with provisions for the formation of non-profit corporations under which this association is organized.

Article VI—Power to Contract

The association acting through its directors is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with individuals and with public and private agencies for the advancement of the purposes for which this association is organized. In addition, this association acting through its directors shall be empowered to acquire and possess real and personal property, establish one or more special funds and generally to exercise any and all powers granted to corporations under the laws of this state when not in conflict with provisions for the formation of non-profit corporations under which the association is organized.

Article VII—Committees

1. Certification committee. The directors shall request the appointment of a certification committee composed of representatives of the University of California and the California State Department of Agriculture. This committee shall recommend the varieties to be certified, and the standards to be employed in field and seed inspections. All action of the certification committee shall be subject to approval of the directors.
2. Executive committee. The president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer shall constitute the executive committee which shall transact all business for the directors between meetings of directors, approve standards for new crops, and modify standards not affecting genetic purity when such modifications are necessary to maintain a supply of certified seed. Standards for new crops and modifications of standards shall not become permanent until duly adopted at the annual meeting. A temporary modification of standards not affecting genetic purity may be made by the executive committee only when for reason not under the control of the growers more than 75 per cent of the lots fail to meet some particular standard. The standard may then be lowered so as to include the upper 50 per cent of the lots.
3. The following commodity committees may be appointed by the president following each annual meeting of the directors:
   a. Small grains
   b. Beans and peas (include vetch and blackeyes).
   c. Sorghums and corn.
   d. Small seeded legumes and pasture crops.

   Each commodity committee shall consist of at least three persons, two of whom shall be active seed producers of that commodity, and one who shall be an Experiment Station representative engaged in research or breeding work with that commodity. These committees shall study problems connected with crops concerned, and work with the certification committee and the directors in deciding varietles to be certified and subsequent standards and regulations.
4. County committees. The association shall recognize and encourage county committees elected by the membership within the county. The county committee may make recommendations to the Board of Directors concerning applications for membership; assist in field inspections; and otherwise aid in accomplishing the objects of the association.

The president may appoint other committees as necessity arises.

Article VIII—Expenses

Grower members of the Board of Directors shall be reimbursed for transportation and subsistence while attending the annual meeting of the association. Expenses of delegates, selected by the Board of Directors to attend the annual meeting of the International Crop Improvement Association each year, shall be paid by the association. Office expenses, including salary of the secretary-treasury and a clerk, supplies, field inspection, seed inspection, etc., may be shared by the association and the University of California as mutually agreed by the directors and the University officials.

Article IX—Classes of Certified Seed

The association shall recognize in certification two classes of seed as follows:

1. Foundation seed, which shall be seed produced by the California Agricultural Experiment Station or seed which has been approved as Foundation seed by the Experiment Station; and which in either case has been so handled as to most nearly maintain genetic identity and purity.

2. Certified seed, which shall be the progeny of Foundation, or of Certified seed; and so handled as to meet the standards defined by the association. A grower may be permitted to continue production of certified seed from lots of his own seed which passed field inspection and which were fully inspected in the seed sample, but rejected because of factors which do not involve genetic identity and purity of germ plasm.

Article X—Certification Procedure

The association shall make every effort to safeguard its procedures and to adequately sample each lot of seed to be certified and shall grant certification only on lots meeting all regulations and standards insofar as can be determined by normal sampling methods.

The association through its Board of Directors is empowered to limit the acreage of seed any member may plant for certification, if it appears desirable to do so to avoid exploitation in the distribution of certified seed.

Article XI—Regulations and Standards

The directors shall maintain regulations and standards governing fees, inspections, and all other phases of seed certification. Such regulations and standards shall be subject to revision at any meeting.

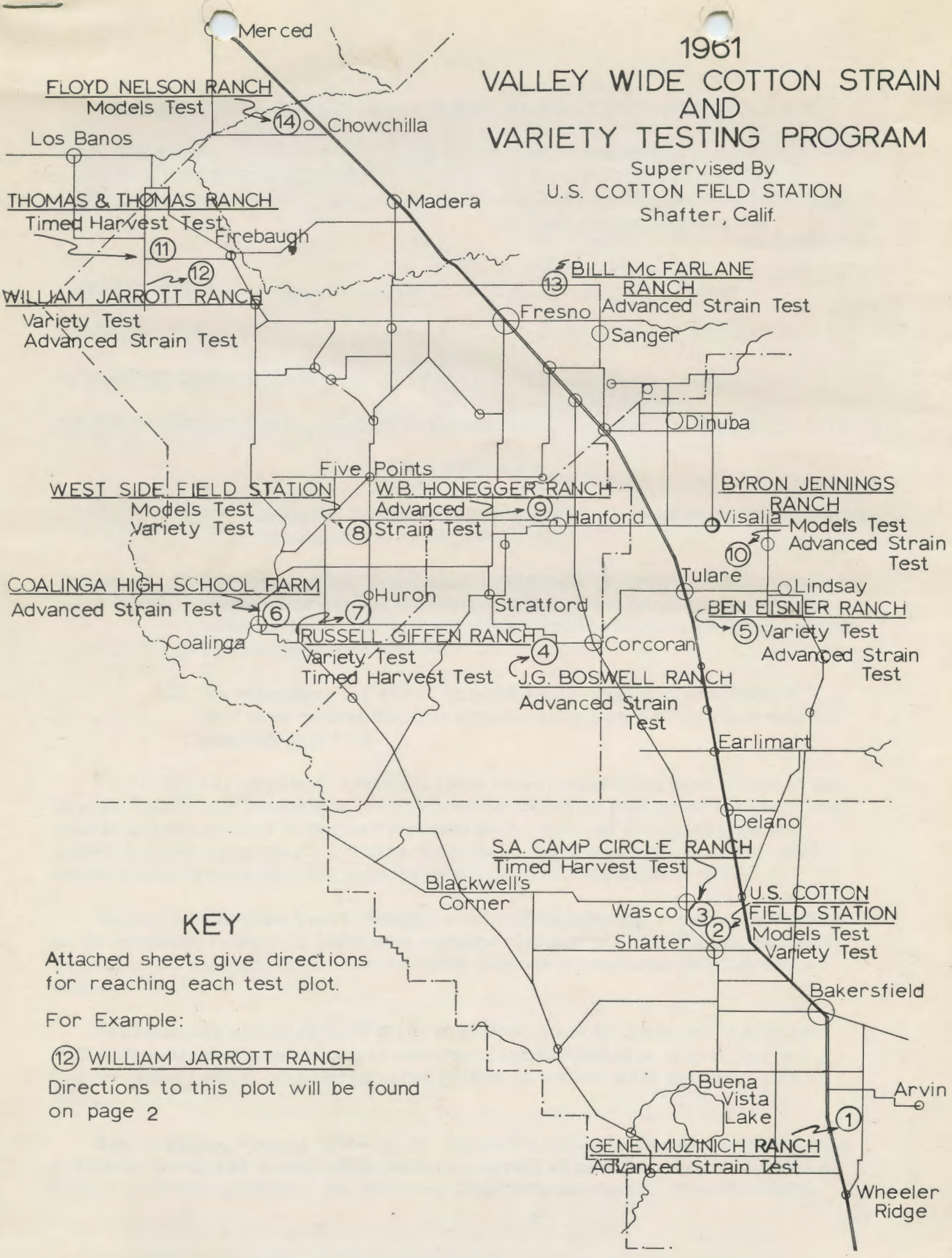
Article XII—Amendments

These by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the directors present at any regular called meeting.

STRAIN TEST LOCATIONS

1961
VALLEY WIDE COTTON STRAIN AND VARIETY TESTING PROGRAM

Supervised By
U.S. COTTON FIELD STATION
Shafter, Calif.



KEY

Attached sheets give directions for reaching each test plot.

For Example:

(12) WILLIAM JARROTT RANCH

Directions to this plot will be found on page 2

1961

VALLEY WIDE COTTON STRAIN AND VARIETY TESTING PROGRAM

Supervised by
U.S. COTTON FIELD STATION
Shafter, California

Distributed by
CALIFORNIA PLANTING
COTTON SEED DISTRIBUTORS
Bakersfield, California

* * * * * * * * * *

VARIETY TESTS - Deltapine Smooth Leaf (a Mississippi-bred Variety) compared with Acala 4-42 and Acala 7-8.

Purpose: (A) To check yield, quality and production efficiency of this rain-belt variety against our wilt tolerant Acala 4-42 and Acala 7-8, which is an early maturing experimental strain but is as wilt susceptible as Deltapine Smooth Leaf.

(B) To determine the effect on yield by growing wilt susceptible varieties on land for three consecutive years. This test will be concluded in 1962.

For a number of years, varieties from other states have been tested at the Shafter Station and throughout the San Joaquin Valley to determine the yield and quality of such cottons in our environment under cultural and management practices used by growers. Without exception, the introduced varieties have failed to perform as well for yield or quality as our own ACALA 4-42.

During the past few years with the emphasis on growing a rain-belt variety in the Southern Valleys of California (outside California's One Variety District) we increased the number of tests to more extensively evaluate this introduced variety.

All rain-belt varieties have these characteristics in common: they lack sufficient wilt tolerance, which is necessary for producing a crop in our San Joaquin Valley soils; and the inherent quality of the lint does not equal that of ACALA 4-42.

The Breeding Project at the U. S. Cotton Experiment Station has in the past few years developed a very early maturing strain of cotton superior to ACALA 4-42 in spinning qualities, but with very little wilt tolerance. It is therefore

Variety Tests (continued)

our purpose in the Variety Tests to compare our high quality wilt tolerant ACALA 4-42 with the high quality, wilt susceptible ACALA 7-8 and the low quality wilt susceptible Deltapine Smooth Leaf.

This experiment is located on average land and heavily infested land in five areas of the San Joaquin Valley. This is on the same plots as 1960 tests at three locations.

Locations of Variety Tests

(2) U. S. Cotton Field Station - Located North of Shafter on Shafter Avenue.

(5) Ben Eisner - Located Northeast of Woodville at corner of Avenue 192 and Road 188.

(7) Russell Giffen Ranch - Turn West on Tornado Street (the first road South of Huron) and go half-mile West. Test is on South side of road, the first cotton with rows running N. & S.

(8) West Side Field Station - Located on Southwest corner of Lassen Avenue and Oakland (Grangeville Blvd.) Avenue.

(12) William Jarrott Ranch - Located four miles West of Firebaugh on Nees Avenue to Jerrold, test at Southeast corner of Nees and Jerrold Avenue.

MODELS TEST

Purpose: To evaluate the latest seed releases of ACALA 4-42 for yield, disease tolerance, fiber and seed quality.

Test Entries:

1960 Model - The seed used for general planting throughout the San Joaquin Valley in the spring of 1960.

1961 Model - The seed used for general planting throughout the San Joaquin Valley in the spring of 1961.

1962 Model - This seed stock is presently being grown in the Purple Tag increase fields and will be used for general planting seed in 1962.

1963 Model - This seed stock is presently being grown in the White Tag increase fields for use in 1963 as the general planting seed.

Models Test (continued)

Due to the fact that an improved ACALA 4-42 seed stock is released to the California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors for increase each year, this test serves as a continuing check on these releases in various sections of the Valley while they are being multiplied to become the general planting seed.

Locations of Models Test

(2) U. S. Cotton Field Station - North of Shafter on Shafter Avenue.

(8) West Side Field Station - Located at the Southwest corner of Oakland and Lassen Avenues.

(10) Byron Jennings - Test is located 1.7 miles East of Farmersville on Avenue 280 (Visalia Road) on the South side of the road.

(14) Floyd Nelson Ranch - Located at the corner of Road 12 and Avenue 26. Go West on Avenue 25 to Road 12 and turn North to Avenue 26.

ADVANCED STRAIN TEST - In this advanced stage of testing, our four most advanced experimental Acala strains are being compared with ACALA 4-42.

Purpose: To determine the yield and quality potential of these advanced strains in an effort to give the Valley growers improved cotton as soon as possible.

Test Entries:

ACALA 4-42 Foundation - This seed represents the best possible ACALA 4-42 for increase in 1960. It will become the 1964 general planting seed unless one of the experimental strains proves superior.

Experimental Strain AxTE - A composite, or seed mixture, of the three following families of AxTE. These three components represent the more promising early maturing strains developed from this combination.

Experimental Strain 11-612 - A follow-up of Strain 11 used in the 1960 tests. It gave high yields over the valley in the 1960 tests but needs improvement for stalk stiffness and wilt tolerance. It makes up one-third of the AxTE composite.

Experimental Strain 22 - This strain gave very high yields in the 1960 Family Tests. It is a more vigorous growing cotton than Strain 11 with better boll and gin turn-out. Preliminary information indicates it will be a good picker and the fiber will process well at the mill.

Advanced Strain Test (continued)

Experimental Strain 1 - This strain also performed well in the 1960 Family Tests. It has the most desirable plant type derived from this combination. It is very early maturing, has an erect plant and excellent boll. There is some question at present of its spinning features. It has the finest fiber of all strains being tested.

Locations of Advanced Strain Test

(1) C. G. Muzinich Ranch - Go South on Wheeler Ridge Road. Test is one-fourth mile South of Sandrini Road. Next to Wheeler Ridge Co-op Gin.

(4) J. G. Boswell Ranch - Go West of Corcoran on Omaha Avenue to 10th Avenue, turn South to Pueblo Road. Turn West on Pueblo Road and plot is located approximately 4-1/2 miles, or 2-1/2 miles West of J. G. Boswell Land Company shop, on the North side of the road.

(5) Ben Eisner Ranch - Located Northeast of Woodville at corner of Avenue 192 and Road 188.

(6) Coalinga High School and Jr. College Farm - At the Northeast edge of town on Highway 33 North and turn East off Highway 33 to farm entrance.

(9) W. B. Honegger Ranch - Test plot located at 13148 Grangeville Avenue, or at the corner of Road 13 and Grangeville Avenue.

(10) Byron Jennings Ranch - Test is located 1.7 miles East of Farmersville on Avenue 280 (Visalia Road) on the South side of the road.

(12) William Jarrott Ranch - Located at Southeast corner of Nees and Jerrold Avenues, approximately four miles West of Firebaugh on Nees Avenue.

(13) Bill McFarlane Ranch - Go East on Shaw Avenue past Clovis Avenue to Armstrong. Turn North on Armstrong and go 1/4 mile to test.

TIMED HARVEST TEST - Two of the experimental Acala strains will be compared with the current ACALA 4-42 seed stock in larger field plots.

Purpose: To determine how many days earlier a picking machine can be started in the experimental strains being tested than in the ACALA 4-42. Also, to determine the performance of these early strains in textile mill spinning when each cotton is harvested at its optimum maturity date.

Test Entries:

4-42 Green Tag - The general planting seed for valley wide use in 1961.

Timed Harvest Test (continued)

Experimental Strain 22 - This is the same Strain 22 as in the Advanced Strain Test. A high yielding cotton with potential for good mill acceptability.

Experimental Strain "X" - This strain represents an attempt to utilize hybrid vigor. Seed of an AxTE Family and Cal 7 were composited in 1957. These seed were planted in isolated increases where high natural crossing was expected. Textile mills are quite fond of this cotton. Preliminary yield tests indicate this seed stock might be desirable for production in Southern California Valleys. Since one component is susceptible to Verticillium wilt there is some question as to its use in the San Joaquin Valley, but it does represent the desirable plant type being developed in several strains at Shafter.

Locations of Timed Harvest Test

(3) S. A. Camp Circle Ranch - Go three miles North of Shafter on Shafter Avenue to Kimberlina Road, turn West and go two miles to Circle Ranch. Test is located on North side of Headquarters buildings.

(7) Russell Giffen Ranch - Turn West on Tornado Street, the first road South of Huron and go one-half mile West. Test is on South side of road, the first cotton rows running N. & S.

(11) Thomas & Thomas Ranch - Located approximately 9 miles West of Firebaugh on Nees Avenue. Test is located 1/2 mile South of the new ranch office.

GERMINATION TESTS

1. Each growers lots sent to State Seed Laboratory

2. Germinations can be low. If in bulk seed whole lot might be tagged with lowest germination.

3. Sell nothing but 80% or over

One year the seed of all growers of one of your Crops had germination of below 75%. This was no fault of the growers or the crop it could of happened to any one.

We threw this total supply into the surplus pool so the Crop would loose no money & spread out over the whole pool and not seriously effect the others -

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING WITH
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Rodent and Weed Control and Seed Inspection
California Seed Laboratory
1220 N Street
Sacramento 14, California

California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors
2201 F Street
Bakersfield, California

January 20, 1961

SEED LABORATORY REPORT

The following is the result of the test of the sample of seed received December 21, 1960

LABORATORY NO.	APPLICANT'S IDENTIFICATION MARK	KIND OF SEED	PER CENT PURITY	PER CENT OTHER CROP	PER CENT INERT	PER CENT WEEDS
40275	2-13	Gossypium spp.-Cotton				

Inert matter includes broken seeds, dirt, stones, chaff and similar material
The Seed Laboratory does not make varietal determinations

WEED SEEDS	Name Shown and Amt. Next Appear on Label	APPROXIMATE NUMBER PER LB. OF SAMPLE	OTHER CROP SEEDS	APPROXIMATE NUMBER PER LB. OF SAMPLE
Purity approximately 99% Weed seeds less than 0.01%				

CALIFORNIA NOXIOUS-WEED SEED EXAMINATION

Noxious weed seed according to California State seed law based on examination of 500 gms.

NONE

GERMINATION REPORT

LENGTH OF TEST (DAYS)	GERMINATION PER CENT	HARD SEEDS * PER CENT
9	92.00	0

It is unlawful to sell agricultural or vegetable seed containing primary noxious weed seeds (Sec. 914 (4) California Seed Law).

* Indicates that secondary noxious weed seeds exceed the minimum as provided in Section 912(4) of the California Seed Law and must be labeled in accordance with that section.

** Many kinds of leguminous seeds, such as white clover and alfalfa, have seeds which remain hard at the end of the time usually allowed for a germination test. These "hard seeds" have unusually hard seed coats, preventing them from taking up moisture readily. Unless the seed coat is scratched or broken or until such time that the seed coat becomes sufficiently softened so the seed can take up moisture the viability of the "hard seeds" remains unknown. The presence of a large percentage of hard seeds is of considerable practicable importance, as a good stand may not be secured on account of the delayed germination of the viable portion.

Walter S. Ball
Chief

NOTE.—The name of U. S. Department of Agriculture or the California State Department of Agriculture or any employees thereof must not be used for advertising purposes in connection with this report.
In replying to this report, please refer to laboratory number.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING WITH
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Rodent and Weed Control and Seed Inspection
California Seed Laboratory
1220 N Street
Sacramento 14, California
February 27, 1961

California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors
2201 F Street
Bakersfield, California

SEED LABORATORY REPORT

The following is the result of the test of the sample of seed received February 6, 1961

LABORATORY NO.	APPLICANT'S IDENTIFICATION MARK	KIND OF SEED	PER CENT PURITY	PER CENT OTHER CROP	PER CENT INERT	PER CENT WEEDS
41468	1-2 Duplicate	Gossypium. spp.-Cotton	Not Requested			

Inert matter includes broken seeds, dirt, stones, chaff and similar material
The Seed Laboratory does not make varietal determinations

WEED SEEDS	When Starred Name and Amt. Must Appear on Label	APPROXIMATE NUMBER PER LB. OF SAMPLE	OTHER CROP SEEDS	APPROXIMATE NUMBER PER LB. OF SAMPLE

CALIFORNIA NOXIOUS-WEED SEED EXAMINATION

Noxious weed seed according to California State seed law based on examination of ______ gms.

GERMINATION REPORT

LENGTH OF TEST (DAYS)	GERMINATION PER CENT	HARD SEEDS ** PER CENT
12	78.00	0

It is unlawful to sell agricultural or vegetable seed containing primary noxious weed seeds (Sec. 914 (4) California Seed Law).

* Indicates these secondary noxious weed seeds exceed the minimum as provided in Section 912 (4) of the California Seed Law and must be labeled in accordance with that section.

** Many kinds of leguminous seeds, such as white clover and alfalfa, have seeds which remain hard at the end of the time usually allowed for a germination test. These "hard seeds" have unusually hard seed coats, preventing them from taking up moisture readily. Unless the seed coat is scratched or broken or until such time that the seed coat becomes sufficiently softened so the seed can take up moisture the viability of the "hard seeds" remains unknown. The presence of a large percentage of hard seeds is of considerable practicable importance, as a good stand may not be secured on account of the delayed germination of the viable portion.

Walter S. Ball
Chief

NOTE.—The name of U. S. Department of Agriculture or the California State Department of Agriculture or any employee thereof must not be used for advertising purposes in connection with this report.

In replying to this report, please refer to laboratory number.