

### Should Fumigate Corn In Storage

Small grain in storage can be protected from insect damage by fumigating the grain with carbon disulfide, recommends Dr. E. R. Collins, in charge of agronomy Extension at State College.

As valuable as the corn crop is this year, he says, every precaution to keep it should be used. He points out that it may be infested with weevils when it is taken from the field, and so one of the first precautions should be to rid it of these pests.

Use 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 gallons of carbon disulfide for each 1000 cubic feet of space, 2 1/2 to 3 gallons per 1000 bushels of shelled corn, or 1-2 teaspoonful to the barrel of seed for the fumigation.

Temperature of the grain should not be allowed to go above 65o Fahrenheit, Dr. Collins says. Level the grain in the bin and pour or sprinkle the carbon disulfide over the surface.

Close the storage tightly immediately after fumigating, leaving it closed for 48 hours. After that, open the storage and allow it to air.

He advises inspecting the grain about once a month and if more insects are noted, repeat the fumigation.

Caution should be observed in using carbon disulfide, Dr. Collins says, as it is highly explosive, and lighted matches, pipes, sparks or other fire should not be allowed near the storage during fumigation.

### State REA Plans Post - War Growth

Plans are underway for a \$28,000,000 post war expansion program by REA borrowers in North Carolina, says D. S. Weaver head of the agricultural engineering department at State College.

This post war program, he says, would bring electricity to 71,200 un-served rural consumers within three years after materials and manpower become available for large scale rural power line construction.

Eighteen million dollars of this total would be used to build distribution lines and \$10,000,000 to finance generation and transmission facilities, installation of plumbing and electrical equipment on farms and in rural homes, and the improvement of existing rural electric systems.

This state program is to be part of a proposed national REA financing plan totaling \$579,000,000, which, in turn, is part of a projected five year program of rural electrification by all agencies, REA-financed and others.

REA-financed and others. This year program would bring electric service to 3,955,000 rural establishments and stimulate a total market for goods and services amounting to more than \$5,500,000,000.

In addition to more than one billion dollars for power lines, this estimate includes amounts that would be expended for wiring, electrical appliances and plumbing by consumers receiving service for the first time and by consumers already on existing rural electric lines, Weaver says.

### STATE COLLEGE ANSWERS TIMELY FARM QUES.

QUESTION -- Do you know a good way in which to shell black walnuts?

ANSWER -- R. W. Graeber, Extension forester at State College suggests using the corn sheller. He says all the walnuts on a tree mature at about the same time and should be gathered and shelled quickly. If not, the green hull turns black and will stain the nut and even the kernel if not removed. Hulls also may be removed by rolling the nuts on the ground with the foot. Once the hulls have been removed, the nuts should be dumped into a tub of water and churned about with a broom until clean. Then spread them out on a clean floor in a well ventilated room to dry.

QUESTION--Should I save the

seed from my hybrid corn for use another year? ANSWER -- Do not save seed from hybrid corn, says Dr. E. R. Collins, in charge of Extension agronomy work at State College. Corn is a hybrid only the first year it is grown after crossing two parent strains. Seed saved from hybrid corn normally produces much less than it did the first year, he says.

QUESTION -- It is all right to add one or more ingredients to the poultry mash I buy for feeding?

ANSWER--No, say poultry specialists with the State College Extension Service. This practice is undesirable because mixed mash- es sold are balanced from a biological standpoint. That is, the protein level, the mineral balance, and the unitage of essential vitamins have been incorporated into the mash when mixed, and the feed should be satisfactory for optimum performance of the birds. When other materials are added, this balance is upset and the performance of the birds usually suffers. This statement does not apply, the specialists say, if mash be fed with grain, as such mash- e stake grain feeding into consid- eration.

### Will Study Fall Hatched Pullets

One of the great problems of the poultry industry has been that of providing a uniform production of eggs throughout the year, and to study it, the poultry department at State College recently set up an experiment to compare the value of fall and spring hatched pullets, reports Dr. C. H. Bostian, associate in genetics with the

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poultry department.

Under the popular system of starting one group of pullets during the spring, it has not been possible to maintain uniform production all the year around. Naturally, he says, these pullets begin laying in September and October, gradually increase until the following spring, and by late summer and early fall, drop off in production.

To prevent this sudden decline in egg production, some poultrymen have resorted to starting pullets in the fall months or in January. However, Dr. Bostian says, no accurate records have been kept on the production of these birds, and the poultry department is seeking to have actual and controlled experiments on which to base its recommendations.

The department is planning to hatch a group of White Leghorn

and Rhode Island Red chicks around November 15, he says. Next April 15, a second group of chicks will be hatched from the same parent birds.

The two groups of chicks will be treated in as nearly the same way as possible, and complete records of their weights, production, mortality, and the market value of the eggs laid will be kept, Dr. Bostian says.

### State College Hints Farm Homemakers

BY RUTH CURRENT N. C. State College

Round pot holders can easily be cut by using a saucer for a pattern. They are especially handy when taking pies or pudding from

the oven, as there are no corners to drop into the food and get sticky.

Hooks, eyes and snaps stay on longer when they are sewed on with the buttonhole stitch.

Ways of finishing facings differ with the kind of material you have. If your goods is cotton or some other lightweight fabric, turn under the edge of the seam allowance on the facing about one-sixteenth inch, then, stitch. If your goods are thick or nonwashable, finish facing by trimming off the seam allowance and stitching ribbon seam binding flat along the edge. Or machine-stitch along the edge and overcast.

To grow a crop of parsley in the kitchen, buy a small sponge, cut it in half and place the half-

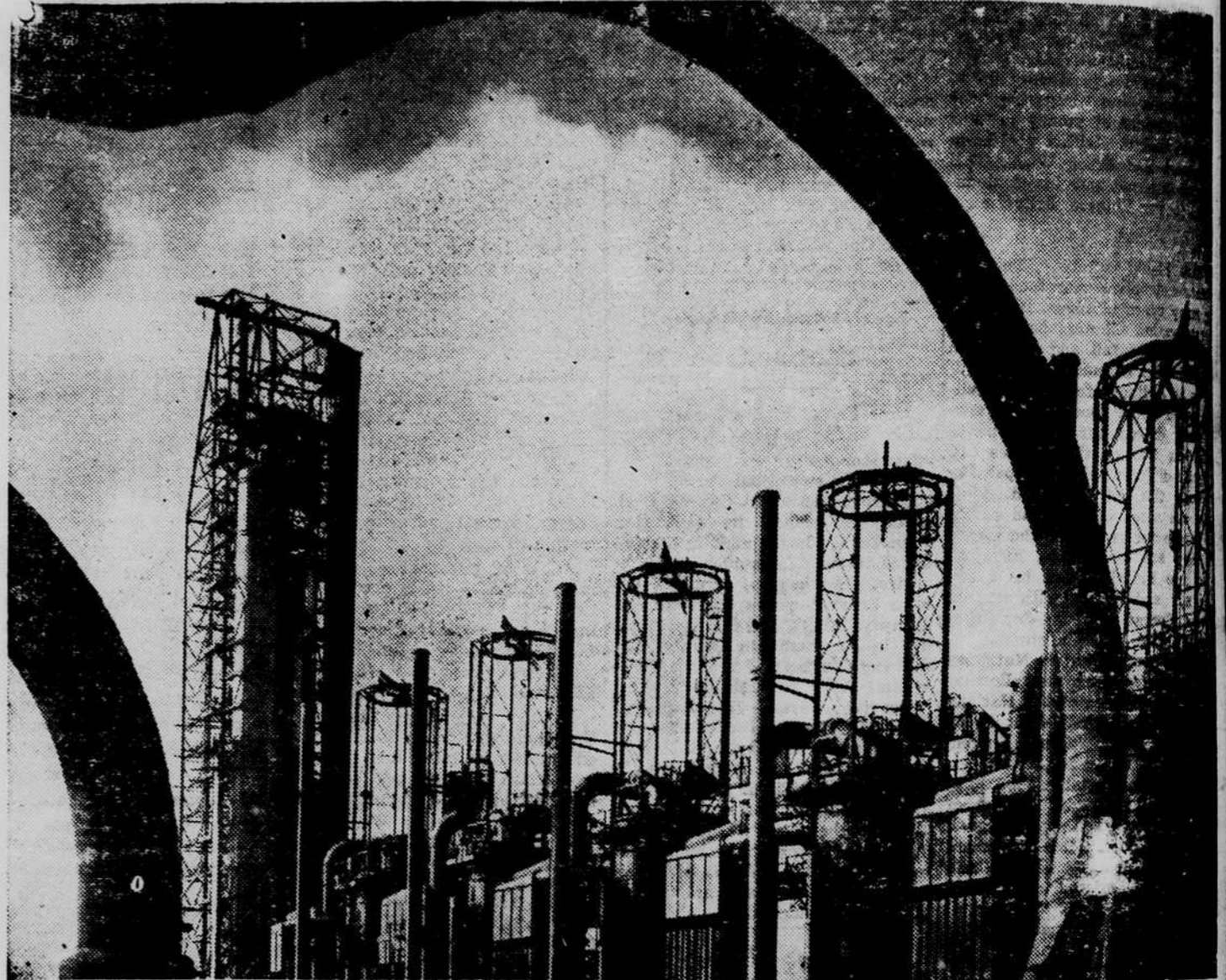
es in a bright colored dish. Sprinkle over them a few parsley leaves and keep moist. The growing parsley will provide a nice garnish in addition it will furnish some parsley to use for a garnish on the table.

Cookies made with honey will remain moist a longer time. Special cookie recipes, however, specifying the use of honey should be used.

Uncooked oatmeal, if toasted to a delicate brown and used in cookie making, will impart a delicious nutty flavor.

Control over the sale of critical repair parts for track- ing tractors has been related to the War Production Board.

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