

QUESTIONS ARE ANSWERED BY STATE COLLEGE

QUESTION: When should chicks be vaccinated for chicken pox?

ANSWER: All young birds should be vaccinated when they are from 10 to 15 weeks old. All birds, except the old hens which are probably resistant to the disease, should be treated. This vaccination should make the birds resistant to the disease for life. The treatment may be given by pulling a few feathers from the thigh and rubbing the small brush that comes with the vaccinating material over the holes. Another method is to puncture the wing web on the inner side with the point of a knife or scissors that has been inserted in the vaccinating fluid.

QUESTION: Should seed sweet potatoes be treated before bedding?

ANSWER: Yes. The potatoes should be immersed in a mercuric chloride solution for fifteen minutes. This solution is made by dissolving one ounce of the mercuric chloride in eight gallons of water. After immersion the potatoes are dried and bedded without washing. The solution should be warm for effective control of organisms carried on the potatoes. This treatment will destroy surface borne disease producing organisms, but will not cure seed that are already diseased. Where home produced seed is diseased new seed stock should be purchased.

QUESTION: How can I get rid of small worms in my tobacco plant beds that up-root the small plants?

ANSWER: These insects are easily controlled with naphthalene flakes applied at the rate of one and one-half pounds to the 100 square yards of bed. One to three applications may be necessary with applications made a week apart. Treatments made just before a strong wind should be repeated as soon as possible as strong winds blow the naphthalene gas out of the bed as soon as it is formed. Do not confuse the adult black flies and midges which swarm under the canvas with the small worms. The flies and midges cause no damage to the young plants.

Damping Off Disease Lowers Cotton Yield

Damping off disease is considered one of the major causes of poor stands and low cotton yields in North Carolina.

Failure to get a good stand robs farmers in the State of some 150,000,000 pounds of seed cotton every year, said Dr. Luther Shaw, extension plant pathologist at State College.

The fungi and bacteria causing the disease are present in nearly all soils, and are often carried on the seed, he continued.

The germs may destroy the germinating power of the seed, or they may attack the young seedlings and either stunt their growth or kill them outright.

Treating the seed with two per cent Ceresan (two per cent ethyl mercury chloride dust will give the best control now known, Dr. Shaw went on.

Demonstrations on 67 farms last season showed that the average yield from untreated seed was 1,295 pounds of seed cotton to the acre, while treated seed produced 1,548 pounds.

The treatment cost 27 cents per acre, and the increased value of the cotton lint and seed produced averaged \$13.08 per acre.

Dr. Shaw recommends three ounces of dust for each bushel of seed. Place the seed and dust in a barrel mixer or a mixing machine and agitate them violently for about five minutes, he said.

A barrel mixer can be made easily at home, he continued. Full directions for making a mixer and treating seed have been published in the January plant disease notes prepared by Dr. Shaw.

Free copies may be obtained by writing Dr. Luther Shaw at State College, Raleigh.

Damp Brooder House Propagates Disease

Excessive moisture in the brooder house contributes to the devel-

opment of acidosis and respiratory diseases in young chicks.

Acidosis germs propagate rapidly in a warm moist environment, explained C. F. Parrish, State College extension poultry specialist.

And dampness lowers the chicks' resistance to diseases affecting the respiratory tract, or breathing passages, he added.

One cause of dampness in many brooder houses is the tin roof supported by a few boards nailed to the rafters. The tin collects moisture, or "sweats".

This trouble may be corrected by providing a solid roof of boards between the tin and the rafters, Parrish stated. If the roof has already been built, extra boards may be slipped in the space left between the tin roof and the rafters.

Another frequent cause of excessive dampness is improper construction of the brooder house floor, especially when the house is on a poorly drained site.

Parrish pointed out that first of all, the site should be protected from excess moisture. If neces-

sary, a small ditch may be dug around the house to drain off the excess.

Several inches of cinders or coarse gravel should be put down inside the house to provide good drainage. Then cover them with tar paper and pour the concrete over the tar paper.

Where the floors have already been laid, dampness may be les-

ened by placing tar paper over the concrete and then pouring an additional layer of cement on top of that, Parrish pointed out.

However, he added, some moisture is necessary to keep the chicks in good health and to aid them in feathering. When the brooder house is too dry, it is advisable to place an open vessel of water on top of the brooder.

ELECTRIC DISHWASHER PROTECTS HEALTH

Washes Dishes in Scalding Hot Water Until They Are Safe: Also Protects Hands

In this super-particular age of ours, where babies drink from sterilized bottles and most of the cooked food we eat is sterilized, isn't it logical that our dishes, silverware and glassware used for serving food should also be protected?

This is a problem that cannot be solved by the old method of "hand" dish washing. The hands simply cannot stand water which is hot enough to destroy some micro-organisms, and rinsing can't always



Pots and pans may be washed in the electric dishwasher either with the dishes or separately, as shown.

be depended upon to do the trick. Then, too, dishes may become contaminated when dried by the tea-towel method, regardless of how spotlessly white the towels may be.

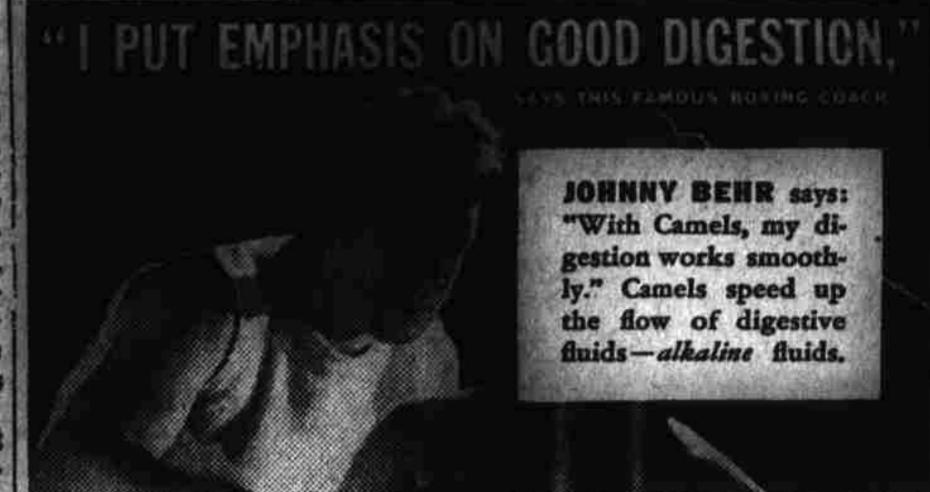
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These facts, together with the indisputable fact that women simply do not like to wash dishes, have inspired the development of a new piece of electric equipment—the Hotpoint electric dishwasher. With it, dishes are washed in 3 to 5 minutes with streams of scalding hot



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