

EL FELAHA

(Farming — Cairo)

Vol. 36 No. 2

March-April 1956

Synopsis of Main Articles

CENTRALIZATION OF RURAL INDUSTRIES

Mr. Moh. Ali Kassab

Horticultural Dept., Ministry of Agriculture.

The need of spreading rural industries in Egypt is discussed to meet its growing population, the limitation of its agricultural prospects & the need of raising the level of living. Decentralization of the rural industries is not advisable in Egypt. It is necessary to investigate the local conditions of every district, the raw materials & hand labour available therein and its climatic & marketing possibilities, in order to decide which rural industry will be most adaptable therein, & give it the greatest technical & economical aid.

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General Survey of the Biological Control of insects

By

M. H. Hassanein Ph.D Faculty of Agriculture Ain Shams University

An account of the biological control of insect pests has been described. Discussion of the biology and habits of entomophagous insects and the use of Parasites and predators are given.

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FURTHER FUNCTIONS FOR OUR AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

Ah. Moh. Salem

Inspector General of Agricultural Education.

Our agricultural schools have so far been concerned simply with the education of its students. It is time to extend the mission of these schools to the districts where they stand; and the author suggests various methods of contact between the school & the farmers of the district & the services that can be rendered towards the latter.

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Satisfying our Requirements of Oil & Cotton Seed Cake

Mr. Mohamed Aly Kassem

Director General of Nile Agricultural Co.

The author points to the shortage of oil & cotton seed cake to meet the requirements of the country; & suggests the importation of 100000 tons of cotton - seed annually from the Sudan. It will be necessary to raise the local price of oil & cakes to make this importation possible in view of the great difference between the price of the imported & the local cotton - seed. He adds that animal breeding should be encouraged to increase the availability of fats, & proposes the expansion in the production of artificial fodders for this purpose.

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The Application of Gypsum in Reclaiming Alkali Soils

Dr. Amin A. Abdel-Bar.

Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University.

Gypsum is the most common chemical remedial material used in reclaiming alkali soils in Egypt although it is sparingly soluble in water (0.24%).

It was stated that when it is used in great amounts (20 tons per feddan or more), it is more available to add it as successive small portions with sufficiency of irrigation water after each application. This method of application is proved to be more economical than the use of the whole amount at one application, (a) to avoid the decrease of activity coefficient of calcium ions when present at high concentrations , and (b) to minimise the effect of hystereses phenomenon of absorbed sodium on the colloidal complex as was stated by Vanselow.

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HOW CAN EGYPT SATISFY ITS MEAT NEEDS

A discussion held in the Agricultural Club.

The discussion showed the need for raising the protein consumption of the population especially for the lower classes. In the absence of natural meadows, cattle-breeding is mainly directed towards dairy production. Fisheries & poultry should receive greater attention. The various measures for importation of meat and organizing the local consumption, the control of animal diseases, the increase of fodders, the improvement of animal & poultry breeds, and the development of fisheries have been discussed.

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SOLUTIONS FOR PRESERVATION OF LARVAE

Mrs. Nabeya Hassan Nazmi

Entomological Section, Ministry of Agriculture.

The authoress tried the keeping quality of various solutions for the preservation of larvae for the purpose of scientific collections. She recommends to place the larvae for a convenient period in boiling water. The larvae is then taken out & placed in a solution composed of one portion of Kerosene, nine portions of Ethly alcohol 95%, & one portion of pure Acetic Acid. After three days in this solution, the larvae is taken out & finally placed in test tube filled with Ethyl Alcohol 95 %, with the identifying label.