

EL FELAHA

(Farming — Cairo)

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Synopsis of Main Articles

Protection of Nutritive value of Rice By A. Fouad El Kholi
M. Sc. Agric. Plant Nutrition Divs., Chemistry Section.

Rice is very important article in the diets of people, especially those of South East Asian Regions.

Rice is milled before it is ready for consumer. During the process of milling and polishing rice loses a Part of its Proteins and the majority of its content of vitamins.

In India, rice is subjected a process known as Parboiling. It consists in steeping paddy in water and then steaming it till rice is almost cooked, then it is allowed to be dried and milled.

During parboiling a redistribution of vitamins takes place, and parboiling rice retains its vitamins.

In Japan and Phillipins, vitamins and minerals are added to milled rice, to compensat the losses in milling.

In India, they used to take meals of paddy such as Beaten Rice and Buffed Rice.

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Hormones in Agricultural Use By M. Ehab Ezeldean

A great deal of investigational work and a lot of researches had been done to prove and to demonstrate the value of hormones for fruit proper degree of maturity, ripeness and preservation.

This article proves theoretically and practically the direct & indirect effect of hormone spray or hormone dipping solution to affect the time of maturity, to correct ripeness and to increase the fruit preservation period.

So such a new field of researches is opened to decrease fruit decay and to increase its value for export.

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Insecticidal Dusts for the Protection of Stored Grains from Insect Damage

by

abd el Hakim M. Kamal

Sr. Entomologist Ministry of agriculture

by Ancient Egyptians,

Oven ashed were used, mixed with grains, thousands of years ago, protect stored grains from insect damage.

Katelsoussc, which is a mixture of sulphur and rock phosphate 16 : 84 proved, during the last 25 years to be the best grain protectant.

Ather insecticidal dusts such as pyrenone grain protectant, DDT, BHC were also tried in Egypt and gave good results.

Plenty of these insecticidal dusts and others are used for grain and seed protection all over the world.

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Biological Control

II. The Parasites

By

Dr. M. H. Hassanein

The specific relationship between the entomophagous insects and their hosts divides them into two general classes, the predators and Parasites.

The present study is a review of the important parasites, their life history and feeding habits in Egypt.

A Particular attention has been given to the Parasites of cotton Pests.

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Chemical & Physical Studies of the Soil & Water in Certain Oases by Dr. A. A. Abdel - Bar. Cairo university.

The author points out the importance of careful studies of agricultural conditions in the oases to elucidate how agricultural expansion in the desert should be carried out. He then proceeds to give soil and water analyses in three oases and agricultural Conditions therein.

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Synopsis of Main Articles Agricultural Education in Egypt

By Ahmad Mahmoud Salem Agricultural Engineer

A speech delivered at Educational Conference of summer missions members. The speaker discussed some of the vocational education problems.

The objective of the agricultural school in the speaker's opinion should not be restricted to teaching students but should be extended to educate the farmers of the region where the school is located.

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Agricultural Education : Its Plans and Curriculums

By Dr. Helal El - Sayed El - Hattab Agricultural Engineer

Participating in a round table discussion organized for the benefit of teachers by the Training Administration Ministry of Education, the speaker presented a general outline of plans and curriculum that ought to be adopted by agricultural schools. He pointed out that the student should be educated in such a way as to enable him to perform his work successfully. The curriculum should include courses which are directly related to his needs in carrying out his profession after his graduation.