of unshelled stock per minute. From 80 to 90% of relatively uniform material is usually shelled as it passes through one appropriate grid.

Results obtained vary with conditions. The proportion of split or otherwise damaged kernels caused by shelling may be very materially reduced by shelling when the peanuts are not excessively dry. Shelling damage with peanuts at a 5% moisture content may be double that for peanuts with a moisture content of 8 to 10%. Large numbers of tests with this machine have shown shelling damage varying from as low as a fraction of 1% upward.

The main advantages of the sheller are:

(1) The rapid shelling of small to medium-sized lots of peanuts. In our work at Beltsville, Md., one person has been able to handle 25 or more 1-kilogram lots per day.

(2) The machine can be completely cleaned in a half minute by merely lifting the cylinder, thus exposing the entire grid, thus obviating the mixing of varieties and strains.

(3) Because of simplicity the cost is low.

Additional information on this device may be obtained by addressing the author at the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md.

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A SPRAYER FOR EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS

Many different types of spray apparatus have been developed to apply small amounts of spray solutions to experimental plots. Davis\textsuperscript{2} described a sprayer which utilized a grease gun cylinder for the spray solution tank and a knapsack, hand pump for air pressure. He also mentioned the idea of using an air line for a source of pressure. Raleigh at Pennsylvania and Thornton at Colorado each used the idea of a separate container for the spray solution and in addition used small tanks of compressed air to provide a constant pressure and eliminate hand pumping.


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