

**Table 1.**  
POWER CONSUMPTION FOR HEATING

Installation	Time	Ave. Outside Temperature	Energy Consumption	Remarks
No.	Month	°F	Kwh/month	
1	Jan.	-7.1	16	
2	Jan.	-7.1	8	Ave. of Jan. & Feb.
	Feb.	5.8		
3	Feb.	5.8	16	No records taken in Jan.
4	Jan.	-7.1	104*	Consumption Jan. 16-31
	Feb.	5.8	5	29 kwh.

\*Electrical consumption January 1-16 was high due to air leakage around the cover. Also, additional heat was used on one occasion to thaw out the pump. (Pump froze due to the thermostat failing to operate.)

### Summary

1. The house should be just large enough to house the equipment using a "squat" type tank, and insulated with six inches of insulation.
2. The entire cover should be hinged or the house easily moved to allow work on the well. The cover need not extend over the walls as much as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.
3. Heat must be supplied. The use of two lamps of about 150 watts each would be adequate providing the house is well built. These should be connected to a reliable thermostat set at about 35°F.
4. The cover should fit tightly. The method used in Installation Number 1 is quite good.
5. A saving in heating and additional protection in case of an electrical outage can be effected by banking the house with loose straw.
6. On hinged covers a permanent support, not easily dislodged, should be used to prevent accidents while the cover is open.

### NEW INFORMATION ON NEMATODES

Every agricultural worker knows about nematodes, and the damage they do to crops. Only a handful of scientists in the whole country are working on this enemy of agriculture, but they have made a lot of headway in recent years. The latest news is that all root-knot nematodes do not belong to one species, as commonly believed, but that at least 5 separate species have been identified. There may be many others. The clue to this discovery was provided by experiments on host plants. A study of morphological structures confirmed the belief that different species exist. A basic discovery of this kind may not seem important to the layman, but it was just such a discovery by a Department entomologist several years ago that led to the successful control of screw worms in cattle—USDA Agricultural Research Administration.