

in wheat and 10–15% in barley, while in maize, it is only 5%. Infested wheat grains did not produce any plants, whereas infested barley produced 50%. As measures of control, it is important to harvest quickly and thresh as soon as possible. It is important, also, to keep the grain in dry and deep containers. The latter should be thoroughly cleaned from the last year's grains.

The Sclerotinia Rot Disease of Vegetables

by Dr. I. Reichert.

A description is given of the rot disease caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*. In Palestine, this fungus attacks the Irish potato, lettuce, cabbage, and in a severe form the tomato and eggplant. The cultivation of vegetables in the Jordan valley is seriously endangered by this disease. A description follows of the organism causing the rot and the conditions under which it develops. The early winter tomatoes and eggplants are more subject to severe attacks, for those planted in September are less subject to the attack than those planted in October and November. In those latter the disease manifests itself in a wilting of the stem, which becomes hollow and filled with the sclerotia of the fungus. In the tomatoes, the fruit also becomes infested and rotten. In addition to vegetables, fruit trees, such as bananas and citrus are attacked by this fungus. As measures of control, field sanitation, crop rotation, irrigation system and selection of seed origin are given.

Results of the Cow Testing during the Year 1929/30.

The present notes on the cows controlled during the year 1929/30 were compiled by Mr. J. Kvashne, instructor in animal husbandry. The notes are published, although they are incomplete and do not give a general view of the cattle breeds in the Jewish settlements. The cow testing is practised only in a few cooperative settlements and the notes are based upon these. A great percentage of cattle is owned by private farmers who do not practise milk testing, not even in the German colonies, and consequently the report is not complete. Nevertheless, it is of great value since it is the first of its kind and presents a first attempt to classify the cattle in this country. Together with subsequent similar reports, they will give a general