

e) The cost of pruning on one lateral with a distance of 40 cms. between the plants is less than that incurred by other pruning methods.

f) Until the marketing conditions are adequately studied and until the acquisition of foreign markets is achieved, this cultivation method should be cautiously introduced on small areas only.

g) This question has not yet been investigated in the Jordan Valley, but we shall examine it this year.

h) This method of cultivation demands a good knowledge of the work and no one should make any attempt without it or without the help and control of a person experienced in this kind of cultivation.

Downy Mildew (*Plasmopora viticola*) of the Vine in Palestine.

by Dr. J. Reichert.

1) A description was given of the history of the disease and its spreading to countries outside of America. The disease was probably introduced into Palestine with the first vines imported from France in 1883. By 1890 it was already known and spraying with Bordeaux mixture was recommended by the J.C.A. administration.

2) The disease spread only in the coastal plain. It occurred at Gadera, Rehoboth, Petach-Tikwah, Mikweh-Israel, Rishon le Zion, Nachlath-Jehuda, Hedera and Zichron-Jacob.

3) The degree of the loss incurred varies according to the severity of the attacks of the disease in different years. In some the attacks are slight while in other years they are heavy and very detrimental to the crop. Such a year was 1906.

4) A description of the external appearance of the disease is given. In normal years it appears only on the leaves. When the attack is a strong one the berries are probably also affected.

5) A description of two other vine diseases similar to the mildew is given: Eryophyes vitis and Oidium (*Uncinula necator*). The salient differences of them are also stated.

and "Horani" which at the time of the Sirocco were just before the grain reached the hard dough stage. Less than these had suffered the medium varieties: "Noorsi", "Mraari" and "Jiljilieh". The late varieties which were then in the milk stage and before it: "Mahmoodi", and "Aoudja", were not damaged at all.

The Variety and Pruning of the Tomato.

Results of the Demonstration Fields in 1926—1927.

carried out by the Vegetable Instructors: N. Naftolsky and N. Ettingen.

1. Varieties.

a) We have examined more than 20 early and late tomato varieties. These include the majority of the locally cultivated varieties and many of those usually grown in other countries.

b) It has become clear that not all of the local varieties are of a high standard, and we have not found even one variety suiting all the gardening purposes.

c) Some of the new varieties examined were found to be in many points superior to the local varieties.

d) of the 10 early and late varieties mentioned the "Pierrette" and "Alice Roosevelt" deserve our recommendation: especially the latter is of excellent quality. The variety "Wonder of the Market" usually grown in the country has proved to be one of the latest varieties.

2. Training.

a) It has become clear that there is no ground for the fear that the trained fruit suffers more from the sun than that growing on the ordinary tomato.

b) Moreover, the fruit of the trained tomato plant is superior in size and quality to that of the ordinary tomato plant.

c) The pruning and training expedite the maturing of the fruit, in the majority of cases there is an increase in the yield, the quantity of the yearly fruit is nearly always increased and maturing takes place at an earlier date.

d) The cost of training the plants is rather high and it has not been yet determined whether the surplus expenditure can be covered by the increased income.