

roosters which it had sold for breeding purposes. For the time being the Sussex have succeeded better than the Opringtons.

Mention was made of the diseases which had attacked the poultry, particularly chicken-pox and worms.

A detailed report was given of the Demonstration poultry-house at Geva from which place eggs were sold for hatching purposes to all the settlements.

The conclusions are as follows:

1) For the time being only chicken-farming based on self-labour can bring a profit. Those who wish to engage in this branch on the hired labour system will soon find out that after covering the cost of labour there will hardly remain any profit, in any way it will be a very small one.

2) The agricultural settlements (cooperat. workmen's groups and smallholders) ought to gradually increase this branch, and taking the required conditions into consideration special attention should be paid to it, as it is liable to raise the standard of the farms. The demand for poultry is gradually increasing on the market, the public has started to discriminate between the new-laid egg and the stale one, between good fowls and bad ones, so let this work not be neglected.

The Influence of the East Wind on the Wheat Varieties in 1926—1927.

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Comparison of the varieties at the experiment field of Gebata.

The east winds (Sirocco) which blew on the 14—16th of May (the maximum temperature being 44° C. in the shade) have distinctly had a very bad influence on the maturing and the yield of the wheat varieties. The preponderant factor of the damage caused to the wheat varieties by the east wind was the maturing season of the variety during the occurrence of these winds.

Of all the varieties only the mountain variety "Abou Faashi" matured before the Sirocco and was not damaged by it. Greater damage was caused to the early varieties: "Doubbi", "Heiti"

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.