

view of the cattle in Palestine and will be of help to those who are interested in this branch of agriculture. They will also serve as a foundation for practical information in husbandry, whereby the development of this branch of agriculture will be studied.

The cows which were examined were divided according to their breed and race, as follows:

1) Damaskian, 2) Holland x Damaskian, 3) Beiruthian, 4) Holland x Beiruthian, 5) Mixed (Including German, Syrian x German and others, the origin of which could not be established), 6) Beiruthian x Damaskian, 7) Arabian, 8) Syrian x Arabian, 9) Holland x Arabian.

The notes include the name of the cow, race, age, number of lactations, dry period in days, date of last calving, length of lactation period, yield of milk in kgs, yield and percentage of fat, and origin of cow and the sire.

Spring Ploughing with Tractors

The Extension Division carried out an demonstration in order to show the difference between the ploughing by wheel and caterpillar tractors and that done by animals. The purpose was to learn whether it is more beneficial to use the heavy implements in the Spring.

The fields were ploughed at the usual time — that is, when the moisture in the ground is normal. Three methods of ploughing were used, namely, (1) with an "International" (wheels); (2) "Cletrac" and "Caterpillar" (chains); and (3) Animals. The subsequent cultivation was done uniformly. Maize was planted in each instance and the crop for every field weighed separately. Wheat was sown in the fields in the following year and the manuring for all of the plots was equal. The wheat crop, also, was weighed separately. The following is a tabulation of the results of these experiments:

Method of Cultivation	1930	1931
	Crop of Maize Kilos per Hectare	Crop of Wheat Kilos per Hectare
Animals	1510	1350
"Caterpillar"	1470	1200
"Cletrac"	1540	1240
"International"	1070	990

From these figures, we find that:

(1) The settlements should be warned not to cultivate their fields early in the Spring with wheel tractors.

(2) The chain tractors can substitute animals in the Spring, although the maximum crop was received from cultivation by means of animals. The fact, however, is taken into consideration that the former method is cheaper and the time of ploughing can be better controlled.

Extension Division.

Directions for Growing Potatoes in the Summer

by Extension Division.

This year the Jewish settlements in the valley of Nouris, in the neighbourhood of Hedera and Tul-Karem, as well as in those along the coast and in the southern part of the country, intend to cultivate from 300-400 dunams of land for growing potatoes by irrigation. For this purpose, the Extension Division issued the following instructions:

1) The time for planting potatoes has been fixed for the end of August to the middle of September.

2) Rules were set regarding the selection of seeds from Cyprus and their disinfection in $\frac{1}{4}\%$ solution of Germisan for two hours. Directions are given as to how to plant complete tubers and how to cut them when they are too large.

3) The quantity of seed — the distance having been taken into consideration — has been fixed to 150-200 Kg. per dunam. For cultivation, by means of animals, the distance has been set to 70-80 cm. between rows and 40-50 cm. between plants within the row.

4) Detailed descriptions are given regarding the preparation of the soil, manuring, irrigation before and after planting, and methods of care of the plants in the course of growth. There are given the fundamental principles of spraying with 1% solution of Bordeaux mixture.

5) Methods of harvesting and marketing are outlined.