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

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