

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF CATTLE IN PALESTINE.

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The results of artificial insemination, which was practised in 1936/37 in Kefar Yehezkiel and Kefar Yehoshua are summarized. The percentage of fertilization, as a result of artificial insemination, was 47.9 in Kefar Yehezkiel; that of natural mating 49.4. In Kefar Yehoshua the percentage of fertilization, as a result of artificial insemination was 49.2.

THE CONTROL OF THE GRAPE MOTH IN GEVATH 1937.

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The experiments on the control of the Grape Moth begun last year were continued (See Yedeoth, Vol. 3, 3—4, 1937).

The first moth was caught on the 28th of April — one week earlier than last year. The total number of moths caught during the season was 918 (65% as compared with the previous year). The time of the appearance of the different generations was similar to that of the year before. The number of moths caught in the traps placed between the rows of the early varieties, such as "Chasselas", was less than the number caught in the traps placed in the rows of "Muscat d'Hambourg".

In addition to "Esturmit" the following substances were used: Barium fluosilicate, Calcium arsenate, and Rotenon. The best results were obtained with Rotenon in the form of powder, applied four weeks before the harvest (2.5% damage), and Calcium arsenate, applied six weeks before the harvest (10.5% damage). In the untreated control section the damage was 21.7%. At the time of the harvest, the grapes from the sections where Rotenon and Calcium arsenate had been applied were dry — those from the other sections were moist. Rotenon was not effective at the beginning of the ripening of the fruit (20% damage) because at the time of its application the larvae had already entered the berries. The damage increased daily throughout the harvest season, it being 3—4 times greater at the end than at the beginning of the harvest.