

grains. The experiment showed that in these fields, the activities of the mice are stronger.

Mites:

It is very important to establish the influence of mites upon the mortality of the mice. This year these creatures appeared in extraordinarily great numbers. It also brought about anaplasmosis fever in the herds of cows. In those fields mice were found, dead, as well as living, to which mites were attached. It is worth while studying this phenomenon and explaining it fundamentally. Perhaps the relationship between the mouse and its mites will offer us some new hints for its control.

Demonstration Regarding the Fattening of Calves with Skimmed Milk

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The possibilities of exploiting the skimmed milk under the conditions that exist today in the dairy market are decreasing and the use of this product in the settlements themselves is still limited. A small part of it serves as food for chicks and part of it as food for men. It is important, therefore, to seek some new means of exploiting the skimmed milk and one way is using it as a food in feeding calves.

As a matter of fact, many of the new settlements started to feed their calves with skimmed milk. The amount of milk for one calf in many settlements amounts to 200—250 litres of full milk and from 600—800 litres of skimmed milk.

By means of preparing the total number of male calves for the slaughter house, which reaches 50% of all the new-born, we seek an additional means of exploiting the skimmed milk, and at the same time increasing the production of meats in the settlements for their own consumption and also for that of the market. We, therefore, have two questions in view: 1) Whether it is possible to fat calves for the slaughter house with skimmed milk; and, 2) What will be the income of the skimmed milk when it serves as food for the calves.

The results of the experiment shows that the weight of the meat was 59% of the weight of the living calves before they were slaughtered.

T a b l e.
Result of Fattening Three Calves with Skimmed Milk.

	Calf 1	Calf 2	Calf 3	Average
The daily increase of weight in grams	635	625	846	702
Quantity of ordinary milk in litres	59	52	59	57
Quantity of skimmed milk in litres	1122	1093	1134.5	1116
Amount of milk for every Kg. of live meat	20.9	21.3	15.5	19.2

The minimum income brought in by the skimmed milk was 1.62 mils per liter and the maximum 2.86 mils, on the average 2.21 mils per liter. The disease of the calves 1 and 2 greatly influenced the income and had they been normal, it would have been easy to reach 2,5 mils per liter for skimmed milk.

The experiment showed that it is possible to fat calves a minimum quantity of ordinary milk, the remainder of their nourishment consisting of skimmed milk. However, it is very important to pay special attention to the period of transition from ordinary milk to skimmed milk. Likewise, it is of importance to select for this purpose only healthy calves whose weight is not below 35 kilograms at their birth. The quantity of skimmed milk per day should not be more than 12 liters. The price for skimmed milk, which is obtainable in the market, fluctuates from 2—3 mils per liter.

In those localities where the skimmed milk is procurable in abundance, it is worth while to begin to feed calves for the slaughter house in accordance with the outlined plan. The problems of meat will thereby be solved and in addition the price of milk will be fixed. A few settlements which are near a large center can unite into a cooperative alliance for beef calves since one calf, which weighs 100—120 kilograms when still alive, cannot be consumed at once by the population of one settlement.