

of linseed. Although in certain circumstances it is possible to obtain some linseed of satisfactory quality from a crop grown for fibre, it is not feasible to obtain good long flax from a linseed crop. Flax can only be grown successfully by sowing the seed thickly, whereas to produce large crops of linseed it is necessary that seed should be sown sparsely.

Results of hatching and rearing chicks in 1928-29

by David Uri

The farms hatched 85.35% artificially and 14.65% by natural means. The Kvuzoth hatched 100% artificially and the Moshavim 78.36% artificially and 21.64% by natural means.

The total average fertility was 90%.

The record of hatching for all the eggs totalled: 68% from incubators, 73% from hens, 72% from turkeys. Mortality among the chicks up to 10 weeks was: average for all farms 10.2%, Kvuzoth 9%, Moshavim 9.7%.

Sunflower Experiments

by Dr. L. Pinner and Agr. A. Malzeff

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Sunflower varieties were tested at Ben Shemen from 1922 to 1925. The results are given in Table I (p. 177). The local large seeded variety gave the best results. By head-to-row testing 3 strains (Nos. 1, 9, 15) were selected out of the local variety. Selection resulted in the discarding of the many-headed plants and in the lengthening of the growing period; this nevertheless did not lessen its powers of drought-resistance. Oil-content was well inherited.

A new variety trial was started at Gevath, the local strains being compared with Russian small-seeded oil varieties. Table III (p. 180) gives the results of season 1929.

Earlier sowing produced higher oil-content, soil moisture being the main factor in this respect. The grain yield was considerably lower after wheat than after grain vetches. The local large-seeded strains produced higher grain yields than