

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