

8. Care must be taken not to bruise the onion during cultivations. The method of stepping should be discarded.

9. Special care must be taken during harvesting and drying. Instead of sacks specially constructed crates should be used.

10. Mole and insect control which damage the onion is an important preventative measure.

11. Only ripe onions should be stored.

12. When the onions are harvested not too many coloured scales should be removed.

13. All bruised, thick necked, double and weak onions should be removed before storing.

14. Description of a tray for storing onions arrangement of the trays, and protection from moist air are given.

Poultry-Raising in Palestine in 1926—1927.

by **M. Levin,**

Instructor in Poultry-Raising.

During this year poultry-raising had increased in all the agricultural settlements. The coops were constructed according to our instructions. In the settlements of the Emek there were at the beginning of the year 16,000 fowls, mostly hens. Of other kinds: ducks, geese and turkeys there were less than 10%. During the year 54,000 chickens were hatched and until the 1st of October there were about 22,000 adult fowls. In Judea and Samaria there were at the beginning of the year 11,000 and 16,000—20,000 chickens were hatched during the year.

The Breeds:

1) White Leghorn — mostly the result of crossing the Leghorn with the native breeds.

2) Rhode Island Red, also the result of crossing with local poultry.

3) Mixed—mostly native fowls crossed with various foreign breeds.

4) In some places there can be seen also a small number of Sussex (bright-coloured) and white Orpingtons.

The last two breeds have been obtained from the fowls which the Government had imported to Acre, from eggs and

roosters which it had sold for breeding purposes. For the time being the Sussex have succeeded better than the Opringtons.

Mention was made of the diseases which had attacked the poultry, particularly chicken-pox and worms.

A detailed report was given of the Demonstration poultry-house at Geva from which place eggs were sold for hatching purposes to all the settlements.

The conclusions are as follows:

1) For the time being only chicken-farming based on self-labour can bring a profit. Those who wish to engage in this branch on the hired labour system will soon find out that after covering the cost of labour there will hardly remain any profit, in any way it will be a very small one.

2) The agricultural settlements (cooperat. workmen's groups and smallholders) ought to gradually increase this branch, and taking the required conditions into consideration special attention should be paid to it, as it is liable to raise the standard of the farms. The demand for poultry is gradually increasing on the market, the public has started to discriminate between the new-laid egg and the stale one, between good fowls and bad ones, so let this work not be neglected.

The Influence of the East Wind on the Wheat Varieties in 1926—1927.

by **A. Malzef**,
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Comparison of the varieties at the experiment field of Gebata.

The east winds (Sirocco) which blew on the 14—16th of May (the maximum temperature being 44° C. in the shade) have distinctly had a very bad influence on the maturing and the yield of the wheat varieties. The preponderant factor of the damage caused to the wheat varieties by the east wind was the maturing season of the variety during the occurrence of these winds.

Of all the varieties only the mountain variety "Abou Faashi" matured before the Sirocco and was not damaged by it. Greater damage was caused to the early varieties: "Doubbi", "Heiti"