

reference for this and only for 1937. According to this reference,¹⁵² intensive egg production represented a little over 12 percent (8.5 million eggs) of the total Arab output of eggs. However, what is clear is that there was no or little increased intensification of production between 1937 and 1942-1943 given that total Arab egg production was 60 million in 1937 and increased to only 70 million in 1942-1943¹⁵³ in spite of the increase in the number of poultry. On the other hand, Jewish European egg production increased from about 40 million in 1937 to about 90 million in 1942-1943, although the corresponding increase in the number of poultry was from 530,00 to only 670, 000, which clearly shows the continued intensification of production.

As in the case of poultry, most of the increase in milk products came from the Jewish European mixed farms, which produced mainly for the market. The increase was made possible by intensive methods that included the growing of irrigated green fodder and the purchase of imported concentrated fodder.¹⁵⁴ It also involved the introduction of pedigree cows, cross-breeding, and the use of stables. These methods were reflected in the continued improvement in the annual milk yield per cow from 1,800 to 2,500 liters in 1927 to from 3,200 to 5,400 liters in 1936.¹⁵⁵ At the same time, the number of cattle raised intensively increased

¹⁵²Horowitz and Hinden, 51.

¹⁵³*Survey II*, 830.

¹⁵⁴Brown, "Agriculture," 177.

¹⁵⁵*Ibid.*, 178; Horowitz and Hinden, 48.