

from 11,500 (of which 4,400 were thoroughbred) in 1927, to 31,300 (of which 30,500 were thoroughbred) in 1945. As for output, it increased from 33 million liters in 1937 to 73 million liters in 1945.¹⁵⁶ This included the production of butter, yogurt, and cheese for the market. Of the total output of milk and milk products, 75 to 80 percent were sold on the market.¹⁵⁷

Unlike the Jewish European production of milk, which predominantly came from cows since they raised a relatively small number of goats and sheep, about half of the Arab output of milk came from sheep and goats. The extensive raising of cows meant a low rate of production: Most cows owned by Arabs produced only fifty liters of milk annually, while better breeds produced between 500 and 700 liters.¹⁵⁸ Figures for the total output of Arab-produced milk are available for only two years: 60 million and 75 million liters for 1937 and 1945, respectively.¹⁵⁹ These two figures by themselves do not necessarily mean that there was an increase in the production of milk given that, as observed by the survey, “annual production varies widely from year to year as the food of the animals is almost entirely natural grazing,” which, in turn, depends on the amounts of rainfall each year.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁶Horowitz and Hinden, 48; Gurevich, *Handbook*, 167; *Survey I*, 333; Brown, “Agriculture,” 178, gives an estimate of 36 million liters for 1937.

¹⁵⁷Gurevich, *Handbook*, 167; *Survey I*, 336.

¹⁵⁸Brown, “Agriculture,” 178.

¹⁵⁹Brown, “Agriculture,” 178; Horowitz and Hinden, 48; *Survey I*, 333.

¹⁶⁰*Survey I*, *ibid.*